

GAULLIST VICTORY APPEARS CERTAIN

PARIS (Reuters). — The Gaullists had a surprisingly comfortable victory in the French general election, although they looked like losing 180 seats to the left-wing and right-wing opposition.

Results showed in from yesterday's second round of the election, computer forecasts predicted that the three government parties would win between 250 and 300 of 480 National Assembly seats at a time when a big drop from the previous government total of 380 seats, but the result came as a great relief to the Gaullists, who had predicted that they would not win a majority at

work in which they had been due to be interviewed.

They said they were doing so to protect the future of the ORTF to broadcast their protests on Saturday at a last-minute campaign intervention on radio and television by President Pompidou.

The broadcast, in which Mr. Pompidou posed a simple choice between freedom and "Marxist Communism," came after the end of the official election campaign. It was attacked by the left as an illegal attempt to blackmail the 27 million voters.

The government parties had lagged eight per cent behind the left in the inconclusive first round last Sunday.

However, the orthodox Gaullists are certain to lose the overall victory which they held on their own in the last Assembly, even without the support of their coalition partners — the Independent Republican Party and the Centre for Democracy and Progress group.

With official results declared from constituencies, the three government parties had won 241, the united wing front 149, the moderate right movement 25 and right-wing parties four seats.

Jean Peyrefitte, Secretary-General of the Gaullist party, said last night that yesterday's results showed that President Georges Pompidou had handed the job to his job to complete his term as president.

REFORMERS' POSITION

The reformers looked capable of winning the 30-seat minimum needed to form an official party in the Assembly and government spokesmen took a conciliatory line last night towards them.

In a television interview, Mr. Peyrefitte called for the "union of the right" and stressed the division between the Socialist-Communist alliance and "all the others."

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Yesterday's voting brought a defeat for two senior ministers — Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Justice Minister René Tassin.

Although the law does not require ministers to win election to the Assembly, the future of both was uncertain.

Reformers leaders Jean Lecanuet and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber won yesterday while Socialist chief François Mitterrand was elected in his constituency in Alsace.

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Jewish candidate in French poll assaulted

PARIS (DNA). — A Jewish opposition candidate in yesterday's French elections, Jean-Pierre Bloch, was assaulted yesterday by a group of men shouting "Dirty Jew, you want to buy your way to power."

Mr. Pierre-Bloch, who stood on the "reform" party ticket, was wounded in the face and his car was damaged.

He had previously obtained the withdrawal of the Gaullist candidate in his electoral district. The assailants apparently blamed him for "betraying" the Gaullist out of the race.

A few hours later, the same group attacked Mr. Pierre-Bloch's electoral office. Three men were arrested and charged with assault.

Mr. Pierre-Bloch said all three managed to escape from detention while being escorted to police headquarters.



Just a day before he was murdered on Saturday, Bermuda Governor Sir Richard Sharples seen opening new wing of Coral Island Hotel in Hamilton on Friday. (AP radiophoto)

Bermuda Governor, aide, shot dead

HAMILTON, Bermuda (UPI). — The Government of Bermuda declared a state of emergency yesterday and launched a massive search for the killers of the Governor, Sir Richard Sharples, and an aide.

The Chief Secretary L.A.C. Kinner, was sworn in as Governor early yesterday less than 12 hours after Sharples was killed.

Mr. Kinner declared a state of emergency, giving police broad powers of arrest. Under the measure, security forces will be permitted to detain suspects without official charges for up to 48 hours, which may then be extended.

Police launched a massive manhunt for the killers, searching all persons leaving this island British colony in the western Atlantic at the airport and at the docks. Agents from Scotland Yard in England were flown to the island to aid in the search.

Sharples, 56, who was named Governor in October, and his aide, Capt. Hugh Sayers, 25, were shot as they walked through the grounds of Government House at about 11:45 p.m. following a Saturday dinner party. The Governor's Great Dane, Horus, was also killed.

The bedtime stroll around the grounds was a regular habit of the Governor and he was accompanied just two weeks ago by Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, who was visiting Bermuda.

Police said there were no witnesses to the shooting and they had few, if any, clues. Bermuda, which has a population of some 63,000, is politically quiet.

There were similarities between the killings and the unsolved murder of Police Commissioner George Duckett just six months to the day earlier. Duckett also was shot in the grounds of his home and from close range.

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Gaza terrorists' house blown up as fourth saboteur held

JERUSALEM POST STAFF
GAZA. Security forces yesterday blew up the Gaza house in which they caught and killed the Strip's three leading terrorists on Friday. The forces also announced they had caught a fourth terrorist, responsible for killing an Israeli soldier on Thursday.

The two-story concrete villa whose built-in garage had concealed the headquarters bunker of the three Fatah leaders for the Liberation of Palestine in Gaza, was destroyed by hit in order to avoid damage to neighbouring houses.

Troops threw a 200-metre cordon around the former terrorist headquarters in Gaza's wealthy Khalil quarter early yesterday. After allowing relatives of the house's occupant, Dr. Rashid Musmar, who is now under arrest, to remove whatever they wished, the demolition squad began work at 2 p.m. The squad dismantled the house with eight separate small explosions, set off over a period of two hours.

Relatives of the house's owner, Mr. Abed Karim el-Surani, said Dr. Musmar had merely been renting the house, and made last minute appeals to the military government to save the building. Mr. el-Surani, a U.N. official currently on leave from his post in Burma, yesterday said he had worked for the U.N. for the past 13 years and had nothing to do with any terrorist organizations.

His tenant, Dr. Musmar, was arrested on Friday on suspicion of harbouring the three slain terrorists — Mohammed Mahmoud Masallam al-Azwar ("Che Guevara"), Kamal Abdul-Aziz Hammad, and Abdul-Hasil Ibrahim Hayek. The three were believed responsible for the murders last month of Shari refugee-camp chairman Imad el-Arabi and Gaza Catholic priest Father Hanna el-Nimri. They were killed in the fight which ensued when a patrol came across them in their bunker. Dr. Musmar was released from jail only two months ago after serving two years of a five-year sentence for hiding terrorists in Gaza Nasser Hospital, where he had formerly been director.

Work was continuing yesterday on deciphering the PFLP archive found in the bunker on Friday — along with arms, money, and leaflets aimed at frightening members of Gaza's neighbourhood councils out of cooperating with the Israeli authorities. Of particular interest was the fact that about 114,500 found in the bunker was packed in bundles labelled with the names of various Gaza Strip localities apparently to finance terror cells there.

Meanwhile, the terrorist suspect captured yesterday, 32-year-old Fudud Ja'ur, was said to have admitted throwing a grenade into the cab of an Israeli water truck on Thursday. The grenade, hurled as the truck moved down Gaza's main street, killed Tural Yitzhak Feldman and wounded another soldier. Ja'ur, said to be a known Fatah activist, reportedly surrendered two other grenades.

The recent upsurge of terror in the Strip, believed to have been mainly due to the three PFLP terrorists and the suspect caught yesterday, was reviewed briefly at yesterday's Cabinet meeting by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and the coordinator for civilian activities in the area, Aluf Shlomo Gazit. They also discussed the Syrian espionage network recently uncovered in Druze villages on the Golan Heights.

No need to change Israel's M.E. policy

By SEAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
LOD AIRPORT. — Prime Minister Golda Meir arrived home from the U.S. yesterday saying that "unfortunately there was no need to change our established attitudes, as no Arab leader had advanced any new ideas towards a settlement in this area."

Mrs. Meir arrived here at 8:15 p.m. on a direct El Al flight from New York. She was accompanied by outgoing Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin. The Premier told a news conference at the airport that her U.S. trip had been planned long before those by Jordan's King Hussein and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's special envoy, "Mr. Ismail." However, it had been convenient to have their views known when speaking to the American hosts. "I am sorry, but according to what I was told, neither man produced an opening for talks," Mrs. Meir said.

Otherwise, she was "pretty well satisfied" with the results of her trip. Of primary importance in her talks with U.S. leaders was the assurance she had been given that relations with the U.S. were as cordial as ever.

She added that Israel's requests for continued arms shipments, including Phantom and Skyhawk warplanes, were met with "no reluctance."

Mrs. Meir said she would welcome "any endeavour to bring about a solution from any side," but "Israel is as opposed as ever that an extraneous party produce a scheme which the sides would be asked to accept." The U.S. was trying to bring both sides together in order to work out a *modus vivendi*, she explained.

NOTHING 'DRAMATIC'

Asked whether she expected "something dramatic" to happen — "a meeting with King Hussein, or a visit by Mr. Kissinger" — Mrs. Meir smiled: "I know of nothing of the sort, but let us hope for the best," she said. "Any messenger of President Nixon would be well received."

The Prime Minister noted the awareness that now exists in the U.S. to the dangers of terrorism and hijacking. "Unfortunately, the U.N. has not been very productive in quelling terrorism," she said. "The 'abuse and crime' Khartoum tragedy had produced 'a shock,' and President Nixon's firm stand against blackmail was appreciated. The Libyan aircraft tragedy, she said in answer to a question, had no bearing on the talks with the U.S. administration leaders.

Mrs. Meir said she had discussed the problem of Soviet Jewry "at all levels of my talks in the U.S. I was told the U.S. has acted, is acting and will continue to act in this matter," she said.

Mrs. Meir refused to comment on reports she had changed her decision not to run for an additional term as a question, had no statement not quoted correctly and, anyhow, this is a party matter which should be discussed in a party forum, not here," was all she would say.

Gathered at the airport to meet Mrs. Meir were Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Minister of Defence Moshe Dayan, Minister of Finance Pinhas Sapir, Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yishayahu, and other Cabinet members. Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Labour Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin, and Mrs. Meir's special adviser Aharon Yaviv also were at the airport.

The Cabinet will meet in special session tomorrow morning to hear a report from Mrs. Meir about her U.S. visit.



Mrs. Meir on her arrival at Lod Airport yesterday. (Starphoto)

Rogers: Congressional moves on Soviet trade would hurt U.S. policy

By SAM LIPSE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State William Rogers claimed yesterday that if Congress succeeded in efforts to link trading concessions to the Soviet Union with abolition of the emigration tax, American foreign policy would suffer a very "serious setback."

In the Nixon administration's most outspoken attack on the congressional moves — these have the support of majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives — Mr. Rogers said that granting the Soviet Union "most favoured nation" trading status was an essential element in the pattern of trading agreements between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Speaking on the CBS-TV programme "Face The Nation," Mr. Rogers said that the amendments in the House and Senate which seek to make tariff exemptions dependent on Soviet abolition of the tax were not the best method of ensuring

the continued emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

While the U.S. opposed any restriction of the freedom of movement, it believed that "quiet diplomacy" could be more successful on such issues than confronting the Soviet Union over a matter which Moscow regarded as an "internal" affair. That was the reality which the U.S. had to face, Mr. Rogers noted that despite the tax, the flow of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union was continuing.

Mr. Rogers' strong attack on the congressional efforts is said to have been prompted by increasing Soviet irritation with the efforts of Senator Henry Jackson who initiated the key legislative amendment making free emigration a condition of most favoured nation status.

In answer to questions on the Middle East, Mr. Rogers said that he was encouraged by the general tenor of the discussions between the

(Continued page 2, col. 3)

Shultz expected to air ransom tax in Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI). — U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz arrived yesterday for trade talks with Soviet leaders that are expected to touch on the related issue of Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel and the controversial ransom tax.

Mr. Shultz flew in from Paris, where he met with European finance ministers on Friday on the world monetary crisis. He declined to talk to newsmen and U.S. embassy officials refused to say who he would meet in three days of talks starting today.

There were unofficial hints that Mr. Shultz will see one or more of the Soviet leaders to discuss, among other things, the Jewish emigration issue that threatens to become a stumbling block to U.S.-Soviet trade.

A large group of U.S. Senators and Congressmen has announced opposition to granting the Soviets Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) trade status unless the Soviets rescind the educational ransom tax on emigrants.

Western diplomats here are uncertain whether the Soviets fully appreciate the strength of the opposition to the MFN legislation in Congress. Recent Soviet press comment has hinted that the Soviets expect support for the legislation from American businessmen and the Nixon administration will be sufficient to overcome Congressional opponents.

On the other hand, some East European diplomats say the Russians have passed the word to them that they are aware of the MFN legislation is in trouble. According to these sources, the Russians have told them they may modify application of the emigration law to exempt most educated Jews from paying the tax.

So far, this has not happened and

diplomats are uncertain as to Soviet intentions. Jewish emigration continues to run about 2,600 persons a month, but the tax is still being assessed, diplomatic sources said.

U.S. embassy officials said Mr. Shultz would discuss trade prospects and trade legislation with the Soviets in his capacity as U.S. chairman of the U.S.-Soviet commercial commission.

Mr. Shultz was accompanied by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a member of Dr. Henry Kissinger's national security council staff, and Assistant Commerce Secretary Steven Lazarus. Mr. Lazarus was in Moscow last month with presidential assistant Charles Colson when Mr. Colson discussed trade issues with the Soviets.

London Jews protest outside Soviet embassy

LONDON (Reuters). — More than 100 young Jews yesterday demonstrated outside the Soviet embassy against the refusal by the Soviet authorities to allow Jews in the city of Kharkov to emigrate to Israel.

A three-man deputation from the London Committee for Soviet Jewry were briefly admitted to the embassy, where they saw the cultural attaché.

But embassy officials refused to accept a petition supported by a number of Western show business personalities calling for the release of two former dancers with the Kirov ballet, Yelena Panov and his wife Galina, who have also applied to emigrate to Israel.

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Talks by GATT said vital

GENEVA (Reuters). — A new round of international negotiations beginning later this year to dismantle trade barriers and enlarge world markets may influence the living standards of all mankind, its organizers predicted here today.

But frictions and protectionist tensions persist in world trade. Barriers, which is expected to last at least 1975, will be difficult, according to a report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a 31-member organization governing four-fifths of world commerce.

Major economic interests are at stake, the GATT report said. Nations are divided, and strongly so. But there is general agreement on the importance of the negotiations.

GATT member countries last year tried to enter talks aimed at cutting customs duties and reducing trade barriers on industrial and agricultural goods. A preparatory committee began work last month and ministers of member states will meet in Tokyo next September to lay down guidelines for the negotiations, expected to be held in Geneva.

In the current monetary crisis, common market finance ministers met in Brussels yesterday to try to decide what sort of exchange rate system to operate for their currencies as part of an overall solution.

Ministers to scan Belgium aviation deal

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
Israel Aircraft Industries' plans to set up a joint aviation industry in Belgium in partnership with the Belgian Government will be vetted economically and politically by four top Cabinet Ministers before anything is decided.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir informed the Cabinet of this yesterday, naming the four as Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev, and himself.

Mr. Sapir said he had suggested an *ad hoc* committee of four Ministers, after Mr. Dayan had approached him on the matter.

Cabinet sources gave the impression that the matter only came up by accident at yesterday's session. Mr. Eban had mentioned the Belgian Government's hesitation, about signing a contract with Israel Aircraft Industries, in the course of his foreign affairs tour d'horizon.

This prompted Agriculture and Development Minister Haim Gvati to comment that the Belgian Government had already discussed a scheme (for a joint aircraft plant) which the Israeli Government had neither discussed, nor been briefed about in the smallest detail.

One Cabinet Minister told The Post last night: "In view of the fact that the Committee of Economic Ministers has not even talked about the Israel Aircraft Industries negotiations, it makes our Government look rather peculiar."

Mr. Sapir told the Cabinet that so far he personally had only gleaned some superficial details about the I.A.I. negotiations in Belgium. He said the *ad hoc* committee of four would formulate a proposal and refer it to the Committee of Economic Ministers.

Alignment to meet tomorrow on candidates for President

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Labour-Mapaam Alignment hopes to decide tomorrow night which candidate to nominate for the Knesset Members will nominate for election by the House as the country's next President.

The decision will be made, it is hoped, at tomorrow's meeting in Jerusalem between the Alignment Knesset faction executive and the Leadership Bureau.

The Alignment's full Knesset faction, along with the Alignment Central Committee, will meet in Tel Aviv on Thursday week, to approve the proposals formulated tomorrow night, or to resolve any differences over candidates which may emerge then.

The House's 120 members will vote on the candidates in a secret ballot. (President Zalman Shazar ends his second and final term on May 25.)

Three names are circulating among Alignment members: Supreme Court Justice Eliahu Mann, J.N.F. Board chairman Ya'akov Tsur, and Deputy Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Navon.

None of the three has been officially approached and none has officially agreed to be a candidate for the presidential election.

Alignment Knesset faction chairman Moshe Baran and other Alignment personalities have reportedly spoken to Mr. Tsur about the possibility, without asking him outright, and came away with the impression that he would regard the post of President as a worthy challenge, if nominated.

"If I were to be asked, I would probably not refuse," Mr. Tsur told The Jerusalem Post last night.

The fact that Lyova Eliaz, Labour's former Secretary-General,

proposed the name of Justice Mann in writing to his party, is understood to mean that Mr. Eliaz discussed the matter with him and got the impression that he did not rule the idea out.

Mr. Navon, who is due to return from abroad today, has been sounded out, in letters and by phone, but reportedly told his friends he would prefer not to reply till he arrived home.

A top-level Labour source told The Post last night: "Three names are being talked about seriously, albeit informally, and two of the men involved more or less welcomed the suggestion."

Mr. Tsur was reportedly approached by Mr. Baran, on a hint from Premier Golda Meir.

Justice Mann had been suggested as a candidate for a previous presidential election by Gahal, whose Knesset faction decided last week to support him again, and not name a man of their own, if Labour proposed him.

Mr. Eliaz is said to favour Justice Mann as a worthy representative of the Sephardic community. His family immigrated from Iraq several generations ago.

Mr. Navon's candidature is also favoured by circles seeking a Sephardic candidate, but his strongest backing apparently comes from the Labour party young guard, and from Jerusalem Labour members, who see him as their "favourite son."

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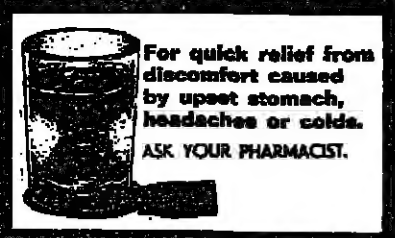
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear.

Weather synopsis: A ridge in the East Mediterranean, a cold low over Italy.

Location	Yesterday's High-Low	Today's Forecast
Jerusalem	60-40	6-15
Golan	59-39	12-14
Nahariya	63-43	7-21
Safad	65-45	8-17
Haifa	66-46	9-18
Tiberias	64-44	7-23
Nazareth	63-43	10-18
Afula	62-42	9-22
Shomron	61-41	8-26
Tel Aviv	66-46	10-18
Lod	65-45	8-20
Jericho	64-44	8-24
Gaza	64-44	10-20
Beersheba	63-43	8-20
Ellat	62-42	10-26
Tura	61-41	16-27

Social and Personal

Members of an Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Otto Probst called yesterday on the Histadrut's Secretary-General, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Mr. Gerhard Mohr, vice-president of the West German Trade Union Federation, called on Mr. Ben-Aharon Friday.

Two trees were planted yesterday in Yad Vashem's "Avenue of Righteous Gentiles" in Jerusalem to honor two Dutch citizens who helped and hid Jews from the Nazis during World War II. The two, Mrs. Elisabeth Arnolda Magnin and Mr. Jan Willem van der Meijden were present.

ARRIVALS

Giuseppe Vedovato, chairman of the Council of Europe, for a visit, as guest of the Knesset.

Rafael Ben-Shalom, Israel's Ambassador to Romania, after ending his tour of duty there.

J. Kamekars, Amsterdam airport's police chief, and his assistant, R. Thyssen, for a five-day visit to study Lod Airport's security measures.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Wolf Ehrlich, to East Berlin, to take part in an international conference on the historical role of the working class and the contemporary revolutionary process.

Outbreak of Newcastle kills chicks

A shortage in poultry meat is to be expected, several months from now, due to outbreaks of Newcastle disease which have destroyed a large number of chicks, the Agriculture Ministry announced yesterday.

The Ministry's Director-General has appointed a special committee to look into the Newcastle epidemic and to coordinate efforts to contain the disease.

Large broods of chicks, mainly in Upper Galilee, Beisan and the Negev, have been attacked by the disease recently. Among the settlements heavily hit by the disease are Netua, Shitla, Kfar Hanassi, Shamir, Amirim and Bar'am.

Veterinary doctors blame the outbreaks on improper disinfection of the coops and failure to follow instructions on immunization shots.

DEFENCE SUMS UP IN SPY TRIAL

'Ringleaders' acted on ideals, had no military intentions

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Defence lawyers for five men accused of leading a pro-Syrian spy ring made their summations yesterday, arguing that their clients acted out of political-ideological motives and had no "military" intentions.

This brought to an end the month-long trial of the six accused ringleaders of the Arab-Jewish network. (The sixth man, Simon Hada, was convicted on February 28, after admitting the charges in an amended indictment.)

The three-judge panel has not yet set a date for handing down verdicts for Daoud Turki, Subhi Na'arani, Ehud Adiv, Dan Vered and Anis Karawi.

At yesterday's final session the defence lawyers argued that the five defendants had wanted to establish a left-wing regime under which Jews and Arabs would live together in unity. They had had no intention of using the arms and explosives promised them by Syria. They thought only in terms of an "eventual proletarian revolution" to replace the Government, for which no date had been set and no practical planning had been made. None of the defendants had intended to harm state security or "aid the enemy in its war against Israel."

The lawyers asked the court to acquit the five of all but the charges they had admitted — that they had been in Syria, had undergone training in arms and explosives there, and had passed information.

All Rafa, defending the alleged chief ringleader, Daoud Turki, and his deputy, Subhi Na'arani, opened his summation with an attack on the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1948 under which the accused were charged. He noted these regulations had been denounced by the country's Jewish lawyers when they were first promulgated by the British Mandatory Government in 1946, as "destroying the foundations of justice in the country."

He said his clients' intentions had been political only — Turki had intended to establish a political, revolutionary organization, against "existing injustice." The Syrian Fatah agent Habib Kahawaji did not recruit Turki; Turki had recruited him to support his organization, he claimed.

Turki had recognized "the right of the Jewish People to live with the Arabs in this country," his lawyer said.

The promised arms had never been received, "and my clients did not clamor for them," said Rafa. The intention was to use them, if necessary, only in the long run, "for a class war."

He claimed the whole matter of the arms had been "a trap set by an Israeli security service agent who was planted in the organization," who himself had met Kahawaji several times and had also recruited additional members. "It was the agent who arranged for the arms, in order to torpedo the political aims of the organization. They presented no danger, because the authorities knew about them."

Rafa denied his clients had collected military information and asked the court to acquit his clients at least on the grounds of "reasonable doubt."

Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, defending Ehud Adiv, principal Jewish defendant and alleged leader of the ring's Jewish section, stressed that each of the defendants must be judged

separately. "There is no collective responsibility," and the evidence must be "considered with the greatest care in view of the media reports on the case and the public opinion that has been created."

He noted that Adiv had received a left-wing, Hashomer Hatzair education, preaching brotherhood of nations — which was certainly not a crime, and was indeed the ideology of the Mapam ministers in the Government. Adiv had been led to his extremist views as a result of the Six Day War and his personal experiences as a paratrooper fighting in Jerusalem. "The war and its consequences caused ideological splits in the whole nation," he said. Adiv had gradually gone even farther left, arriving at the recognition that Israel should join the Arabs to establish "one big country." This had led him to consider meeting Naif Hawatneh (leader of the left-wing Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine).

The idea of revolution is fashionable all over the world. The arms were but a dream for the future," said Mr. Toussia-Cohen. "It was ridiculous to think that a small group could succeed in toppling the country, when all the Arab armies together have failed to do so," he added.

A NEW SOCIETY

"Ehud Adiv is naive, mixed up, groping in the dark. He had done no serious planning, only thought and dreamed of the future building of a new society."

He denied Adiv had been a member of Turki's organization. "If there was one," he was only a member of the "Red Front," which was not illegal. As to passing information, Adiv had not denied it; but he had reported only what he had known from his military service, making no effort to gather any other data, though he was in a position to do so. Because he believed that "every soldier knows these things," he had attached no importance to them, and certainly had no intention of aiding the enemy or of harming Israel. "He wanted to improve the world, not to harm Israel," he said.

Mr. Toussia-Cohen also argued that Habib Kahawaji was not a "foreign agent," as defined by law, because it had not been proven that he had worked for or on behalf of a foreign state. His membership in the Fatah or any other Palestinian organization did not constitute being a foreign agent, since the law did not recognize the Fatah as a belligerent party but as "criminals with no rights of belligerency." In order for Adiv to be convicted of aiding the enemy, it must be proved that he worked with a belligerent party or that there was a state of war with Syria. As the 1949 cease-fire agreement was still officially in force, and had not been repudiated by Israel, he claimed, legally there was "no state of war with Syria."

Mr. Toussia-Cohen then went on to dismiss as "unimportant" the military training Adiv received in Syria: "he was much better trained in the Israeli paratroops."

"There is no proportion between what Adiv did and the grave charge of treason. During 25 years of statehood we have managed not to have any traitors. Let not this be the first case," he ended his summation.

Binjamin Berner, defending Dan Vered, said Vered had acquired his extremist left-wing views during his seven years in the U.S. On his return to Israel in 1970 he had found himself in tune only with extremist fringe groups, "isolated from the majority of Israelis." He considered the Arab-Israeli conflict only from a class-struggle point of view. His

summation.

Gov't may recognize J'lem Moslem Court

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

The Government is said to be considering recognizing the East Jerusalem Moslem religious "Shariya" court as an official judicial institution.

Reliable sources said last night that the Ministry of Justice is already preparing the ground for all Government institutions to recognize judgments issued by the court. When this goes into effect it will mean the end of the East Jerusalem branch of the Jaffa "Shariya," set up at Government behest a year ago.

The original East Jerusalem court has continued to function since the Six Day War, but its decisions have required the sanction of the Jaffa court in order to be held valid in Israel.

ROGERS

(Continued from page 1)

Administration and King Hussein, Egypt's Hafez Ismail, and Mrs. Golda Meir. But he refused to make any predictions about the prospects of talks between the parties commencing before the end of the year. The question was how to get such talks started, Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers said he agreed with the assessment of Mrs. Meir that there was "nothing new" in the diplomatic exchanges which could be termed as a specific initiative or a change in position. But there had been an improvement in the general climate. He believed that all allies, certainly Israel, wanted the U.S. to play an active role.

Asked about increased security measures at American diplomatic posts in the wake of the murder of a Soviet envoy in Khartoum, Mr. Rogers said the U.S. was toughening all its anti terrorist policies.

The Arab terrorists were "savages, literally savages," and the U.S. was going to be as tough as it possibly could, he said.

He repeated his call for the death penalty against those responsible for the Khartoum killings as the "only way" to deal with such terror. If they were imprisoned other terrorists would hijack a plane or attack another embassy and demand their release. Those who had been involved in Munich were now all free, he said.

frustration with the Israeli left led him to seek foreign contacts and blinded him to the meaning of his going to Syria. He had always abhorred violence and personal terror and had advocated only a non-violent class struggle.

He argued that Vered "sincerely told the investigators all he knew, good or bad. He told the truth, and there is no evidence against him but his own statements. He does not deny them now, either, and I ask the court to give him credit for this."

There had been no "organization," as charged, he claimed; and, if there was, "Vered was not a member. He went to Syria only as the emissary of his good friend, Ehud Adiv."

Mr. Berner asked the court to acquit Vered of all but the charge of having illegally gone to Syria.

Hashem Shehadeh, counsel for Anis Karawi, argued that his client had joined the "Revolutionary Communist Union," and not the "organization," as a result of what he had gone through during his prison term (for crossing into Gaza before 1967) and during the 1967 war. He had passed no vital information, not having possessed any. Mr. Shehadeh, too, asked the court to find his client guilty only of having gone to Syria.

The presiding Judge, Emanuel Shalom, expressed the court's appreciation to the attorneys for their patience and restraint. "This trial was full of tension, and it is well that we completed it in a dignified manner," he said.

Today, nine of the 26 remaining suspects in the spy ring are to be brought to court for the opening of their trial.

Israel delegation walks out of Bonn Socialist parley

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — The youth wing of the Israeli Labour Party broke off ties with its Bonn counterpart yesterday after a Congress of the West German "Young Socialists" called on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories.

The German group — a section of Chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling Social Democratic Party — also said Israel should permit Palestinian refugees to return to their homes, and the Palestinians should have the right to set up a new nation or join other Middle East countries.

Another resolution adopted by the Congress urged the Bonn Government to lift its ban on two Palestinian workers' and students' organizations forbidden after the Munich Olympic massacre of Israeli athletes last September.

The Israeli delegation issued a press release saying the "JUSO" (Young Socialist) leadership had shown in private talks it was even more radical than the Mideast resolution indicated.

They noted the German Socialist youth wing had neglected to send representatives to Israel for on-the-spot information despite repeated invitations.

Later the Socialist party manager, Holger Boerner, "regretted" the JUSO attack on Israel as "unbalanced" and stressed the "right of the Israeli People to live in secure borders."

The Israeli delegation, announced it would leave West Germany "immediately."

Ben-Aharon: Stop monstrous polarization

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon last night reiterated his call for the labour movement to put a stop to "the monstrous social polarization that has developed in Israel."

Speaking to a Labour Party audience here, he said the social gap was growing daily. As evidence for this gap, he said, 10 per cent of the population were receiving 20 per cent of the national income, while the 10 per cent at the other end of the wage scale were getting only 5 per cent.

It was inconceivable that a IL400,000 apartment was now considered "popular priced" and was being built by the Histadrut's own Shikun Ovdim company, the Histadrut chief added.

On foreign affairs, the Histadrut leader claimed Israel was holding severe negotiations with her Arab neighbours. "I don't know whether the contacts are in Miami Beach or in the Arava," he said, "but there is no doubt that exploratory talks are going on all the time."

Boy, 10, killed on Gedera road

GEDERA. — A 10-year-old local Gedera boy, Roni Orkabi, was hit and killed by a car Saturday evening while crossing the main highway near the old police station here. The boy died on the spot.

Police detained the driver, a 43-year-old Rehovot man. (Nim)

Protest surrender to Arab boycott

'ADL action against Japan Airlines caused sales drop'

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An "educational" campaign by Bnai Brith's Anti-Defamation League in the U.S., exposing Japan Airlines' surrender to the Arab boycott, has resulted in a substantial drop in JAL's ticket sales and cargo volume there, ADL leaders told the Jerusalem Post here yesterday.

Other informed sources confirmed JAL's sales may have declined by as much as 25 per cent.

It was also reliably learned that JAL has suspended, for the moment, plans to open an information office in Tel Aviv — a move believed planned to soften the effects of its failure to negotiate mutual landing rights with El Al.

Arnold Foster, the ADL's general counsel, who is here for the Bnai Brith convention which opened in Tel Aviv last night told The Post his group, along with the Jewish War Veterans, have held protest rallies against JAL in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami and Los Angeles, and plan to bring the campaign to other cities "until JAL agrees to grant El Al landing rights in Japan."

Mr. Foster explained that JAL has excused itself by saying the matter of landing rights is up to the government, while the government's answer has been that JAL has to recommend such rights be granted. JAL has also stated that, due to a "recent expansion programme," it has insufficient manpower and equipment to initiate a Japan-Israel route.

"But this is nonsense," added Mr. Foster. "El Al has asked JAL to merely let it land in Tokyo, and it would share its profits with them."

He emphasized that this was not a counter-boycott by ADL, though many large Jewish organizations have stopped using the airline's services. "We simply let the American people, who do not like boycott, know what is happening."

"And if you think JAL has a headache, wait and see what we are preparing for Toyota automobiles. When we finish with JAL, we'll take them on the same way, till they agree to do business with Israel," Mr. Foster concluded.

Three Druse seek admission to Hebrew Writers' Union

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — Three Druse writers have asked to be accepted as members in the Hebrew Writers' Union. They are Kamal Kassem, a lawyer, who edits the "El-Druse" weekly and has written a book on civics that is in official use in Arab schools; Salmaan Natur, a soldier who has written two books in Arabic; and journalist Mubsa Elahai, who has published a Hebrew book on the Druse who fell in the service of Israel.

The three sent their applications independently.

Mr. Kassem wrote in his application that, although he writes in Arabic, he considers himself an Israeli.

The Hebrew Writers' Union restricts its membership to Israelis writing in Hebrew, although it has in the past admitted some new immigrants writing in other languages.

At a recent general meeting the Union declined a resolution to admit Arab writers; but the Union is to hold another meeting on the issue in about a month.

T.A. firemen in wildcat partial strike

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Firemen here began a partial strike yesterday, without approval by the local Labour Council. The Interior Ministry and the Union of Local Authorities warned they would take "all legal measures" against the strikers.

The firemen are refusing to perform any duties but those of extinguishing fires and saving lives, in their demand for regaining, three months ago they walked out of the National Firemen's Union, intended to conduct their own negotiations with Tel Aviv's Municipal Employees Union. (City employees do not deal directly with the Municipality, but hold their wage negotiations through this union.) The Union, however, has refused to support the firemen's demands, and would not represent them to the City.

The firemen say they will not perform various routine chores, and will not fill out reports. This may hurt the city financially, since residents are billed for many of the firemen's services, based on these reports; and without them fees cannot be collected.

The Interior Ministry and the Union of Local Authorities are opposed to the firemen's demands, they say, because they were recently granted pay rises under the 1972/73 agreement and already receive 15 per cent more than other public employees with the same grades.

Electric Corp. men end strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — After many weeks of "going slow" and a fortnight of a full-fledged strike, causing considerable damage to present and future consumers, the 120 line-men of the Electric Corporation in the Tel Aviv area returned to normal work yesterday.

On Friday they met with Histadrut Trade Union Department leaders, representatives of the Electric Corporation management, and the national I.E.C. staff council. A committee was set up which will examine the case of three line-men whom the management fired for inciting and physically threatening other corporation employees if they did not support or join the strikers.

Builders agree to cuts urged by Sapir

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

Builders and contractors agreed last night in principle to Finance Minister Sapir's proposal that voluntary cut be made in the volume of new construction. Mr. Sapir met representatives of the Building Contractors Association Tel Aviv.

Building activity is currently record levels. According to figures released by the Treasury yesterday, construction totalled 7,380,000 sq.m. in 1972 (as against 5,960,000 sq.m. in 1970), and 80,000 new units were started in that year. Mr. Sapir said, over-construction was one of the main causes of the present inflation.

Mr. Mordechai Paldi, Secretary General of the Building Contractors Association, told The Jerusalem Post last night: "We agreed to voluntary restraint on building, an alternative to fiscal and administrative measures that would otherwise be applied." (The reference is, among other things, to the special tax on luxury apartments that Mr. Sapir had suggested to the Committee on Inflation.)

Another demand made by participants is that all contractors registered under the new law which limits registration only to persons with the proper qualifications should be debarrated from doing building work. "This itself would reduce the volume of building to some extent," Mr. Paldi said.

Mr. Paldi said the cuts would involve thousands of units. He said Mr. Sapir spoke of a 14-year period for policies of restraint "after a few months, the situation would be reviewed, to make sure that there isn't a sag in house construction next year or the year after," Mr. Paldi said.

Banks to raise interests on savings accounts

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

A new saving scheme will be launched by the banks, offering for accounts opened during the present year only — interest of 6.25 per cent linked, instead of the present four per cent. This was decided at a meeting of the bankers with Finance Minister Sapir in Tel Aviv yesterday.

It was also agreed to lift the ceiling for tax exemption on savings from IL15,000 to IL25,000. These two innovations together should net an extra IL300m. of savings this year, according to sources in the Bank of Israel.

Mr. Sapir's proposal that the commercial banks should raise the loan to the Treasury from IL200m. to IL400m. in 1973/74 was also accepted.

Financial circles are wondering whether this may not come at the expense of the Bank of Israel's plan to tighten IL50m. a month out of circulation during the coming year by increasing the liquidity ratio. But credit is tight at present with the banks already in deficit at the existing ratio, so that Mr. Sapir's loan may well preclude the central bank from going ahead with its own plan.

The banks will also be exposed to the added value tax in the coming year. "This was not discussed — it's already been decided," an official told The Post last night.

High Court rejects bid to force probe of Sinai crash

Jerusalem Post Staff

The High Court yesterday turned down a Jerusalem student's bid to force the creation of a Government inquiry into the Libyan plane disaster. Noting that the student, Moshe Gabbai, had failed to apply first to the Government, the court ruled that sole responsibility for deciding on such an inquiry lay there.

Mr. Gabbai, a physics student at the Hebrew University, had asked for a court order directing the Government to show cause why it had not set up an inquiry. He claimed that the Public Inquiries Law of 1968 legally bound the authorities to set up committees to investigate matters of public importance.

He also claimed that the order given the Israeli fighter pilots to fire at the Libyan airliner to force it to land had been illegal.

After hearing Mr. Gabbai out, the three-man court said they would not go into his particular claims regarding the plane incident. They were rejecting the application, they said, because the High Court never issues a show-cause order until the applicant has first applied to the body against which he desires the order — something Mr. Gabbai had not done. The second ground for rejection was that the court had no power to order the Government to set up an inquiry, as the Public Inquiries Law leaves this entirely to the Government's discretion.

The session was presided over by Justice Haim Landau.

HUNDREDS OF HASSIDIM visited the tombs of the Sages in Safed and Meron yesterday, the traditional anniversary of the birth and death of Moses.

To Mrs. Raya Jaglom, President of World Wizo and Mr. Joseph Jaglom

To Nurit (née Cohen) and Elan Jaglom

Warmest Congratulations on the birth of your grandson — son

WORLD WIZO EXECUTIVE ISRAEL WIZO EXECUTIVE THE WIZO STAFF

THE AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER JERUSALEM

invites the public to a lecture to be given in English by Prof. ABRAHAM KAPLAN

of the Philosophy Dept., Michigan University, and Visiting Professor at the Hebrew University and at Haifa University:

SCIENCE AND HUMAN VALUES

Chairman: Prof. DAVID SAMUEL

on Monday, March 12, 1973, at 8.30 p.m. at the VAN LEER INSTITUTE, 43 Rehov Jabotinsky, Jerusalem.

AACI — JERUSALEM

General Membership Meeting

PANEL DISCUSSION

Is Israel Foreign Policy Successful?

Moderator: Mike Eldkins, Newsweek Magazine

Panelists: Geoffrey Paul, Jewish Chronicle

Jay Bushinsky, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

Representative of Foreign Office

Elections for Jerusalem Executive Committee

Monday March 12 8.15 p.m.

Beit Agon, 34 Rehov Hillel.

ON THE SHLOSHIM OF THE PASSING OF OUR BELOVED MOTHER

REBEKKA BERS ז"ל

An Ankara and Tombstone Unveiling will take place on Wednesday, March 14, 1973 at 3.30 p.m. in the Holon Cemetery.

The Family

IN DEEP SORROW, WE ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF OUR MOTHER AND GRANDMOTHER

ERNA TOEPLITZ ז"ל

née Henschel

The funeral will leave today, Monday, March 12, 1973 at 11 a.m. from Rambam Hospital, to the New Kfar Samir Cemetery.

Uri and Ruth Toeplitz
Eva and Kurt Wohl
and the children

THE FUNERAL OF

STELLA BUCH ז"ל

who passed away on January 12, 1972, and donated her body to science, will take place on Thursday, March 15, 1973 at 10 a.m. in the Nahalat Yitzhak Cemetery

The Family

We mourn the passing of our dear friend and colleague

AVRAM I. RICHTIGER ז"ל

PIONEER OF TOURISM TO ISRAEL FROM THE U.K.

ARYE LEVONTIN
DAPHNA TOURS ORGANIZATION
MANAGEMENT and STAFF

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY

CULTURE DEPT. TORAH CULTURE SECTION

PUBLIC PESAH SEDER

PILGRIMS TOURISTS NEW IMMIGRANTS

are invited as guests of the Municipality to the Public Seder and for the first day of Pesah, which will take place in the Old City, Jerusalem.

Registration and payment at the office of the Torah Culture Section, 24 Rehov Yafa, from March 14-March 27, 1973, from 9 a.m.-12 noon.

שנה טובה

AACI — JERUSALEM

General Membership Meeting

PANEL DISCUSSION

Is Israel Foreign Policy Successful?

Moderator: Mike Eldkins, Newsweek Magazine

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NIXON TO ASK FOR DEATH PENALTY

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Nixon on Saturday asserted his belief that the death penalty was an effective deterrent to crime, and said his administration would ask Congress to approve a special death penalty law.

In a tough nation-wide radio speech in which he also intensified his war against drugs, Mr. Nixon said the death penalty law would cover federal crimes of murder, treason and other war-related offences. "The potential criminal will know," the President said, "that if his intended victims die, he may also die. The hijacker, the kidnaper, the man who throws a fire bomb, the convict who attacks a prison guard, the person who assaults an officer of the law — all will know that they may pay with their own lives for any lives they take."

Mr. Nixon said the new call for the death penalty would be part of his proposal for an overall reform of the criminal code, not to make it softer, but to make it tougher, to give the government stronger weapons against crime. The law would take into account a recent Supreme Court ruling outlawing the death penalty as it has been applied by state courts.

The High Court ruling had put into jeopardy the use of capital punishment for federal crimes, and Mr. Nixon's move to affirm the

death penalty was seen as a counter to the Supreme Court's action. Mr. Nixon's proposals came as part of a series of addresses he is making in lieu of a single State of the Union message to Congress.

Labelling drug abuse as still America's number one public enemy, Mr. Nixon said he was determined to put heroin pushers in prison and keep them there. Citing a survey which showed that more than 70 per cent of those accused of pushing heroin were free on bail for up to a year before coming to trial, the President said: "They are thus given the opportunity to go out and create more misery, generate more violence, commit more crimes while they are waiting to be tried for these same activities."

The survey also showed that more than 25 per cent of the pushers convicted were not sentenced, but had received probation, the President said. "When permissive judges are more considerate of the pusher than they are of his victims, there is little incentive for heroin pushers to obey the law, and great incentive for them to violate it. This is an outrage," Mr. Nixon said.

He said this week he would introduce legislation that would reduce a federal judge to consider what effect on the community an alleged pusher would have if he were granted bail.

Next-to-last American PoWs free on Wednesday

SAIGON (AP). — The North Vietnamese announced yesterday that they would release the next to last group of American prisoners held in detention beginning on Wednesday and promised to give the U.S. a list of approximately 143 names at a meeting of the four-party joint military sub-commission on prisoners. The Vietcong told the U.S. it would turn over its list on Tuesday.

As soon as the lists are received by the U.S. delegation here, they will be transmitted to Washington for immediate notification of the relatives of the prisoners.

There were conflicting reports of when the Vietcong would release the American prisoners captured in South Vietnam. Capt. Phuong Nam, the chief spokesman for the Vietcong delegation, said they were shooting for a target date of Wednesday.

The U.S. delegation said earlier the Vietcong indicated that North Vietnam would release its prisoners on one day, and the Vietcong the following day, with both releases to take place at Hanoi's Gia Lam airport. This was the same procedure that was followed for the last release on March 4 and 5.

Among those prisoners almost certain to be released this week are Maj. Floyd Thompson, 39, who has spent nearly nine years as a POW, more time than any serviceman in U.S. history; and Philip Manhard, 52, a senior diplomat who is the

highest ranking U.S. civilian still in captivity. Although both were captured in South Vietnam, they are said by U.S. officials to be held in North Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the U.S. military command announced that North Vietnam has removed missile equipment at Khe Sanh in the northwestern quadrant of South Vietnam; but it is not known precisely where it had been taken. This avoids, for the time being, a direct confrontation between the U.S. and North Vietnam. The U.S. had made it clear that if the missiles were not removed, they would be subject to air attack.

Tornadoes hit eight Texas towns, kill 5, injure 141

WACO, Texas (UPI). — Tornadoes struck at eight Texas cities on Saturday causing death, injury and extensive damage.

Five persons died and at least 141 were injured, officials said. Damage to businesses, homes, farm buildings \$2.5m. in one community alone.

The worst-hit communities were Hubbard, a town of 1,500, where five persons died, and Burnet, a town of 3,200 in the southern Texas hills.



The three candidates for the Argentine presidency — (left to right) Hector Campora, of the Justicialista (Peronist) Liberation Front; Francisco Manrique, of the Federalist People's Alliance; Ricardo Balbin, Radical (centrist) Union. (AP radiophoto)

14 million Argentine voters go to polls

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter). — More than 14 million Argentine voters yesterday began polling in the country's first general elections for almost a decade.

No serious incidents of violence had been reported when polling stations opened at 8 a.m.

Nearly a quarter of a million troops stood guard outside public offices, schools and other public buildings where voters were being cast. The tranquil scenes contrasted with the closing days of the electoral campaign, when three policemen and two young supporters of former populist President Juan Peron were shot dead in separate incidents.

Elderly citizens said they could not remember seeing such long queues of voters before, even though abstention is punishable with a fine equivalent to \$50.

The streets of Buenos Aires were otherwise deserted, despite the fine weather. Cafes, bars and restaurants were shut and public entertainments banned.

The man tipped to win the most votes in the polling aimed at ending almost seven years of military rule is Dr. Hector Campora, a 63-year-old former dentist and the hand-picked candidate of former strongman President Juan Peron.

But most observers here believe he will not win outright and will have to face at least one of the runners-up in a French-style second-round poll next month.

Dr. Campora's major rival for the presidency is expected to be Ricardo Balbin, 68-year-old candidate of the left-wing Radical party which was in power from 1963 until the military ousted President Arturo Illia and seized power in June, 1966.

Bid to heal IRA split over London explosions

DUBLIN (AP). — Two senior leaders of the "Provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army in Belfast were reported yesterday to have arrived in Dublin to help heal a split in guerrilla ranks over the bomb attacks in London last Thursday which killed one man and wounded 243 persons.

Joe Cahill and Seamus Twomey will explain to Dublin's provisional IRA headquarters that the London explosions were the work of "young hotheads," guerrilla sources said.

The IRA's Dublin command, which officially has the final say on the conduct of the campaign to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic, is believed to be against any extension of bombing to Britain.

The sources said Cahill and Twomey will discuss ways of restraining "freelance" groups within the IRA acting without authority. In Belfast, police found a dead

man and five with gunshot wounds late Saturday in an apartment in the Protestant Silverstream Road district.

Police and ambulances went to the scene after an anonymous telephone call. Security officials were unable to describe the condition of the five wounded men or whether they were Protestants.

Elsewhere in Belfast, a 19-year-old youth was found in the Markets area shot through both legs.

British troops late Saturday night blocked what an army spokesman called a "massive and organized Protestant bid to terrorize Catholics" on the Bawnmore housing estate in north Belfast.

Troops manning roadblocks — erected because of a tip-off — rounded up 99 Protestants, many of them armed with cudgels, who drove toward the Bawnmore area in a convoy of cars and buses. The troops arrested 11 of the 99 men.

Bonn minister to answer charge 'Border police trained as killers'

BONN (Reuter). — Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the man responsible for West Germany's internal security, will this week answer charges that members of his paramilitary Federal Border Police are being trained as soulless killers.

The charges stem from the Union of West German Policemen, which alleges that the well-armed Federal Border Police has formed Ranger units with a licence to kill, trained in the arts of torture by U.S. commandos stationed in West Germany.

According to the Union, Border policemen have been tortured and insulted to toughen them for combating terrorism — a topic on which Mr. Genscher is particularly sensitive since last year's wave of guerrilla activities in or affecting West Germany.

Border Police spokesmen deny the allegations by the Union which has even claimed that Border Police commandos had their genitals tied to types, or were locked in torture chambers and bombarded with cold water and noise to steel them for the fray.

Mr. Genscher will report on the allegations to the parliamentary committee responsible for domestic affairs on Wednesday, and his comments will be published the same day.

The police union president, Werner Kuhlmann, has demanded a parliamentary inquiry into Border Police training methods.

He alleges that as the federal force is trained to shoot to kill — rather than shoot to wound in the normal West German police fashion — it presents a hazard to civilian life.

A spokesman for the Union said: "The Border Police is training hardened killers, who are being used more and more in normal police operations. Where policemen are taught to shoot and capture, if they have to, these people just open fire and kill."

"They are trained as soldiers, not as policemen."

Mr. Genscher has appointed an independent investigator to look into the allegations, but he has refused to instigate a full inquiry until Mr. Kuhlmann names his informants, and Mr. Kuhlmann says he will only give names to a parliamentary inquiry.

The Border Police, formed in 1951 to protect West Germany's borders and to help in times of national disaster, scoffs at Mr. Kuhlmann's allegations. Its officials say privately he is jealous of the force's federal role in a country which has 11 separate state police forces.

This jealousy is exacerbated by the increasing appearance of the Border Police in what were once regarded as state affairs, the officials claim.

The green-uniformed guards have become an increasingly familiar sight since last year's Munich Olymp-

pic massacre of Israeli athletes which brought home to West Germans the need for effective measures against terrorism. Since its formation, the Border Police has become increasingly military. Its patrols in the Baltic, northernmost tip of the "suicide strip" frontier running between the two German states, are equipped with armed, high-speed lamchees. Apart from foot and air patrols along the tightly surveyed East German and Czechoslovak frontiers, the force now uses armoured troop carriers.

Its officers, a familiar sight at West German airports, wear camouflage jackets and carry automatic rifles as they keep watch on passengers.

One veteran observer here said Mr. Kuhlmann's allegations were not new. "The Border Police was formed as a military outfit, and that's what it is."

Spanish envoys meet Taiwanese on relations W. Germans hold 5 Rumanians for abduction

TAIPEI (AP). — Spanish and Nationalist Chinese diplomats met yesterday in Taipei and laid the groundwork for maintaining relations between their governments, despite Spain's recognition of the Communist People's Republic of China on Friday, a foreign ministry announcement said.

Gabriel Fernandez Valderrama, Spanish Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary, said in the meeting that "he hoped the contacts between the peoples and the economic and trade relations between the countries could be maintained and developed" despite Spain's switch in recognition, the Nationalist statement said.

Mr. Fernandez arrived in Taipei on Saturday and met for 30 minutes yesterday morning with Nationalist Chinese Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Chen Hsiung-fel, according to the statement. Taipei has managed to maintain broad contacts with nations which have switched diplomatic recognition to Peking, but the Ministry's Chinese-language statement yesterday was the first to go so far in that direction publicly.

Bandits, hostages killed in car crash in Italy

VICENZA, Italy (Reuter). — Three bandits and their two women hostages were killed on Saturday when their get-away car hit a tree at 200 kms. an hour as they raced away from an abortive raid on a jeweller's shop.

The escape car was provided by police after Italy's Interior Minister, Mariano Rumor, told them to put human life above all other considerations.

The bandits had threatened to kill the shop's customers and employees if they were not given a car.

The raiders' own driver made off with their car when he realized the raid had gone wrong. Police managed to block his car in thick traffic but the man escaped.

Iranian tribal chief killed by Iraqis

TEHRAN (AP). — A 50-year-old tribal chieftain of Dasht-e-Naz in southwestern Iran, his wife and three children were killed in their sleep on Saturday night by Iraqis, an official communique said here yesterday.

The children were aged 13, six and five.

Sheikh Faisal Tari was described as a loyal leader of the Tari tribe of the oil-rich Khuzestan province, near the Iraq border. Tari had been actively involved in fighting Iraqi penetrations in the oil fields, the communique said.

Syrians to vote on constitution

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — Syrians vote today in a plebiscite to give the country its first permanent constitution for 12 years.

More than two million people are expected to take part. All Syrian nationals aged 18 and over are eligible to vote.

The Interior Ministry has set up more than 6,000 polling stations in the towns and villages, and has organized hundreds of mobile units to enable Beduin in the desert, hospital patients and military garrisons to cast their ballots.

AT WOUNDED KNEE

Indians: Troop withdrawal 'a trick'

WOUNDED KNEE, South Dakota (UPI). — The Federal government on Saturday lifted armoured roadblocks around this historic Sioux community. Militant American Indians who seized it at gunpoint 12 days ago at first hailed the move but later called the government withdrawal "a trick."

Government spokesmen said a grand jury would be convened to indict the Indians who occupied the village. An initial reaction of joy among the Indians changed to distrust several hours later when Indian leaders re-evaluated the government move.

"Instead of pulling a surprise attack on us, they pulled a sur-

prise surrender," Dennis Banks, a leader in the American Indian Movement (AIM), said. "But we know it's a trick. They want to open the settlement up so they can arrest us."

Banks made the statement to a rally of about 400 persons crowded inside the trading post.

Groups of Indians who poured into the village after federal marshals were removed from the area were introduced as having come from Canada, Chicago, Oklahoma, Utah and California.

"We are not going to leave here until all the demands on the Ogala Sioux have been met," Banks said. "We're going to make this the largest single mass encampment in the world."

Another AIM leader, Russell Means, said the FBI had photo-

graphed each of them and if they left Wounded Knee they would be arrested one by one by "white pig police."

When Means first told the occupiers of the government withdrawal and announced "we won this battle," the militants began yelling, dancing and pounding drums. They also performed a prayer ceremony, smoked a peace pipe and chanted and danced to a drum beat around the mass grave of Sioux killed in the 1890 battle of Wounded Knee.

The Justice Department said it will begin presenting evidence to a federal grand jury today, which "we expect will result in indictments of many of the Indians who are unlawfully occupying Wounded Knee."

Terrorists from Austria to Arab state via Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuter). — A Lebanese newspaper known for its close contacts with the Palestinian terrorists said yesterday that three Black September terrorists arrived in Beirut from Vienna on Saturday night and immediately left for an unidentified Arab country.

The newspaper, "Al-Moharrer," which quoted no source for its report, said the men were arrested by Austrian police with three other Black September men in January. The newspaper did not name any of the men.

(In Vienna, the police said the three Arabs were deported to Beirut, but they refused to give additional details.)

On March 6, the Swiss Justice Ministry said police were investigating activities of six Palestinians who passed through Geneva in January on their way to Austria. The Ministry said the six had arrived in Geneva by air in groups of three, carrying Syrian passports with visas indicating they were tourists.

According to the statement, they changed their Syrian passports for false Israeli identity papers with which they left by train for Vienna. Three of the men were arrested in Vienna while the three others were on their way to Italy, the statement said.

RECORD. — Yordanka Yordanova of Bulgaria established a new world record of 2:02.65 in the women's 800-metre race in Rotterdam yesterday during the fourth European indoor athletics championships. She surged from fourth place in the last lap to overtake her compatriot, Svetlana Zlateva, who set the old record of 2:02.9 last month in Lyons.

Sudan steps up crisis, Cairo paper charges

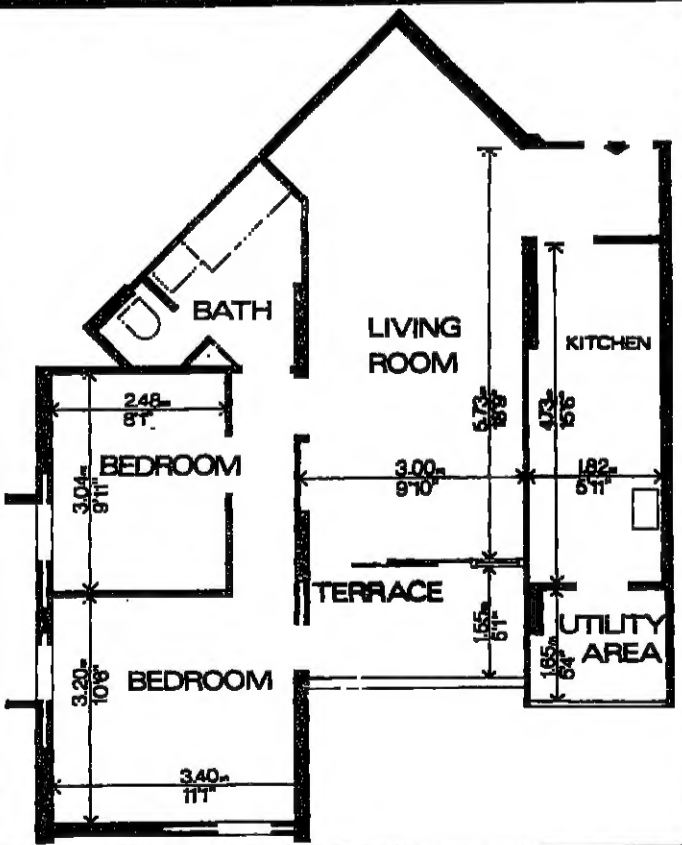
CAIRO (Reuter). — The leading newspaper "Al-Ahram" yesterday accused the Sudanese government of escalating the crisis with the terrorist movement following last week's attack on the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum in which three diplomats were killed.

"Al-Ahram" in a front-page story under the headline "The Government of Sudan escalates the crisis with the Palestine Resistance," said Sudanese Vice-President Major-General Mohammed el Baghir Ahmed, had led a prearranged demonstration on Saturday to repeat previous charges that the Fatah took part in the embassy operation.

"Al-Ahram" said that in confirmation of the escalation plan, Omdurman Radio broadcast Saturday's demonstration live.

The paper added that this was coupled with a clear press campaign in which Sudanese newspapers appeared with "directed messages and comments" calling for a speedy trial of the terrorists.

Meanwhile, Iraqi Interior Minister Gen. Saadoun Ghaidan flew to Khartoum yesterday to request clemency for the eight terrorists held there, the Iraqi news agency reported. Ghaidan was carrying a personal message from Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan el Bakr to President Ja'afar Numeiri.



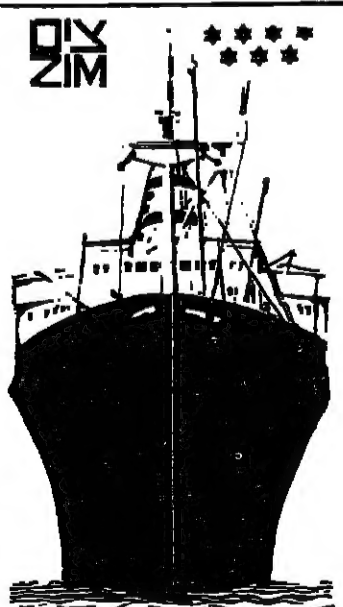
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Franco's censorship machinery shoots at anything that murmurs

By RICHARD MOWLER
Special to the Jerusalem Post

JERUSALEM. — Recent events suggest that the Franco regime's anti-union repression has been given a new pitch of intensity. Officials are reacting with heightened sensitivity to what they regard as intolerable slights and challenges to the authority of the state. A tendency to shoot at anything that moves has resulted in casualties like the following:

- A hitherto immune satirical weekly was closed down abruptly for four months.
- A small provincial newspaper was fined 100,000 pesetas (IL\$111) because of a 50-word item.
- Two candidates running for parliament were put on trial for their campaign speeches.
- The humour magazine "La Caricatura" (The Quail) was suspended by the authorities and editor Victor Valderrey fined 250,000 pesetas (IL\$275) for what the Ministry of Information and Tourism called

"very serious violations" of Spain's press law. A key provision of the law says: "In criticizing political actions, due respect must be shown for institutions and persons." Just what moved the powers that be to anger has not been officially divulged. But the crackdown on "La Caricatura" is believed to be related to a regular feature in the magazine called "The Paper Prison." Here people in the news were, figuratively speaking, put behind bars for a variety of "offences."

Where "La Caricatura" apparently went too far was to "incarcerate" in its "Paper Prison" a ranking member of General Franco's cabinet for allegedly making "verbose and meaningless statements."

The Zaragoza newspaper "Aragon Express" found itself in trouble because of the manner in which it reported the scheduled visit of a high official of the Ministry of Education and Science. The offending item, quoted in its entirety, said: "Director-general of universities and research Luis Suarez, who on June 27, 1972, imposed 46 sanctions

on as many students of our university, will come here on the 18th of this month to preside over the opening of the new term and hand out prizes and awards to outstanding students."

The decision to discipline the "Aragon Express" for what the authorities regarded as incitement to violence was taken at a cabinet meeting presided over by General Franco.

The two candidates who ran for parliament and ended up in court were accused of having made derogatory remarks about the Franco regime.

Joaquin Arana Pelagari and Juan Bessa Esteve, both lawyers from Leida, were charged with "illegal propaganda." The prosecution demanded a two-year prison term for each, plus fines of 10,000 pesetas (IL\$97).

The first defendant testified in court that when he used the word "bacter" "brought" in his speeches he had not been referring to the 34-year-old authoritarian regime as such, but to conditions within the system which need to be remedied. He said his remarks about the parliament and the non-election of town mayors in Spain, for instance, had been made within the context of the Franco regime's constitution, which provides for a measure of political evolution.

Juan Bessa Esteve, whose father was shot early in the civil war of 1936 because of his sympathies for the Franco Nationalist cause, contended that he had campaigned in opposition to two other candidates in Leida province, viewing them as opponents. But, he pleaded, his opposition to them had been kept within the framework of the system and he had not been opposing the system itself.

The constitution of 1967 leaves the way open for limited political change in Spain. But there is no provision for parliamentary representation with political parties or an opposition.

Of the parliament's 561 seats only 104 are filled by direct suffrage. The remainder are filled either through a complex system of phased elections within the regime's institutions, such as the state-run labour unions, or filled by individuals personally selected by the chief of state.

The mayors of Spain's cities, towns and villages are appointed by the regime, but in recent years the need to let the people pick their mayors has been officially acknowledged.

After due deliberation on the case of the two would-be parliamentarians (who incidentally were not elected), the Public Order Court ruled that the prestige and authority of the state had not been placed in jeopardy, nor had the dignity of the state been harmed. The two men were acquitted.

Even with bump on head, he couldn't measure up

DETROIT (AP). — A federal warning against height discrimination in hiring came six months too late for Sanjuro Miyamoto. The Justice Department ruled on Friday that local police departments must eliminate most height requirements or lose their law enforcement assistance administration grants.

Police Commissioner John Nichols last summer refused to bend the department's 5 foot 7 inch (1.70 metre) height minimum for Miyamoto, who stands 5 foot 6 1/4. Miyamoto had been in traction, hit himself on the head with boards to produce a sizable bump and wore a corset in efforts to increase his height the necessary half-inch.

But now Miyamoto, 30, says he has become too heavily involved in his tool and gauge partnership to leave it for the police academy.

"Deep down inside, I'd still like to be a policeman," he said. "But it's a matter of timing. We've done some major purchasing. We're looking at a new building, new machinery. I have a tremendous commitment to my partners and to the men in the shop."

The U.S. Justice Department ruling was designed to prevent discrimination against persons of Oriental, Puerto Rican or Mexican ancestry who often can't meet the taller height requirements.

Dutch raise funds for Spitzer sports centre

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — A fund-raising campaign for an international sports centre to be named after Andre Spitzer, the Israeli fencing coach murdered last September at the Munich Olympic Games, was launched this month on a 15-minute television broadcast by the Dutch TROS Broadcasting Organization.

The Israeli-Dutch project, to be built in Israel, was explained on the programme — most of which was filmed in Israel — by Ankie Spitzer, the Dutch-born 26-year-old widow of Andre Spitzer. She told how she had conceived of the idea as a positive way to perpetuate her husband's memory. She has given the entire sum of compensation paid her by the West German Government to the building of the centre.

Asked by her interviewer if, in view of what had happened, she did not prefer to return to the quiet of Holland and live there, she replied: "If Israel was good enough for Andre to die for, it is good enough for our child and me to live for." She also praised the heartwarming support she had received from many people in Israel, including many she had not known before.

The centre was recommended on the same programme by Dutch-born Dr. Yaakov Arnon, who served as chairman of the Public Com-

mittee for the Munich Victims and by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon. For Holland, it was recommended by Hendrik Voochoff, Secretary-General of the Ministry for Culture and Recreation, where he is in charge of sports. At the programme's end, the project was also recommended by "Sjaak" Swart, one of the top players of the famous Amsterdam "Ajax" soccer club.

Not too sick to hold a gun

BERGAMO, Italy (Reuters). — Police here arrested a 23-year-old man who is alleged to have left his hospital bed for two hours to carry out an armed bank robbery.

The police on Saturday night charged Dante Vagiletti with robbing the bank 18 days ago, when he was being treated for a fractured jaw.

Hospital doctors and nurses said he had mysteriously disappeared from his bed for a couple of hours on the day of the robbery. Staff in the bank, where about \$m. lire (IL\$4,000) was stolen, said the robber had trouble speaking.

Police said Vagiletti was believed to have had an accomplice who drove him to the bank and back to the hospital and gave him a pistol.

Savoyon team wins Adler Cup tournament

By GEORGE E. LEVINBERG

The Savoyon team of Ariel Meshulam and Mr. and Mrs. Kraus won the Adler Cup Team of Four Tournament this past weekend at the Diplomat Hotel in Jerusalem.

This annual national contest honours John Adler, former manager of The Jerusalem Post. Thirty-two teams participated, 14 from Tel Aviv, 10 from Jerusalem and the remainder from Savoyon, Haifa, Netanya, Beer-Sheva and Ashdod. One team from Jerusalem included players from Elbuz Zora.

During the tournament each team played 182 deals. The system of winners playing winners and losers playing losers after each set of 24 deals heightened the excitement as the lead shifted after each round from team to team.

In second place was the Tel Aviv team of Katz-Dr. Rand, Schwartz-Stampf, Elberg. In third place was the Jerusalem team of Ben Ze'ev-Grossberg, Glikinsky-Bergel.



Hospitals were one of the major casualties in Britain's wave of strikes in reaction to the government's wage controls. This is one of the nine wards at King's College Hospital in London which has been closed down by workers striking for a "living wage."

Bach in the grand manner

The Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini, conductor; Minda Katz, piano (The Jerusalem Theatre, March 6). Lutoslawski: Live near Orchestra (1968); Weber: Five Pieces for Orchestra, opus 10 (1913); Schubert: Symphony No. 4 in C minor ("Tragic"), ANDRUS Katz, replacing Rosalyn Murek at short notice, played the Bach Concerto in the grand manner, his aggressive approach and hard dynamics proving beyond doubt that he was performing on a "Hammerklavier" and not a harpsichord. His sovereign digital technique is in a very impressive and the audience loved it. In response to prolonged applause, the pianist played an Andante by Mozart, which retained none of its simplicity and straight lines but was rather Chopinesque in interpretation.

The two "modern" works were very informative in their juxtaposition. Weber — hailed by all avant-garde composers as their spiritual father (they reject Schoenberg and Berg as too romantic and already old-fashioned around the middle of this century) showed how little music is necessary to create an atmosphere, to paint a picture, to recall an experience. Bertini commendably



tried to explain essentials in approach to this music from the rostrum and repeated the very short work to deepen the impression on the listener. A very reasonable device and surely helpful to newcomers to this music. Though the opus was written in 1913, Weber's greatness is still unexplored by many music lovers.

On the other hand, Lutoslawski's "Live" has already forgotten Weber's law of redundancy and is rather too repetitive and dragged-out; his explorations of sound tire one out quickly. Air-raid sirens,

approximate realizations of score indications, whose execution is left to a great extent to conductor and musicians, and some distinguishable notes in painstaking discontinuity form the entire material for the lengthy 25-minute piece which leaves the listener to translate the sounds and noises into colours, dance movements, war or traffic associations, and the like. But Lutoslawski is today thought to be one of the world's greatest composers, and my reservations can safely be ignored. As far as one can guess at first hearing, Bertini and the orchestra did a very good job.

The interesting concert closed with a satisfactory performance of Schubert's Fourth Symphony, with the tragic element, which gave this work its subtle, not over-played, and the Schubertian love for melody well preserved.

JOHANAN BOEHM

Cantilena Players full of energy

Haifa Chamber Music Society, The Cantilena Players, Edna Michell, violin; Harry Zaritsky, viola; Paul Olefsky, cello; (Tel Aviv, March 5). Beethoven: Quartet for piano, violin, viola and cello in E flat major op. 15; Beethoven: Quartet for piano, violin, viola and cello in E flat major op. 15; Beethoven: Quartet for piano, violin, viola and cello in E flat major op. 15.

Each of the participants had his own merit as musician and master of his instrument. Miss Michell and Mr. Zaritsky provided us with softly ringing tones and Mr. Olefsky coupled his outstanding musicality with beautiful tone. The strings benefited from pianist Mr. Glazer, whose reliable contact with his partners set a clear tonal and musical balance.

The start of the Beethoven Quartet was a little too academic. This work has both intelligent craftsmanship and (as in the andante cantabile) also requires a soulful atmosphere which the strings tried hard to create. None the less, the clear, clear work of the visitors was enjoyable.

Martini's First Piano Quartet is a diligent search between traditional style and atonality combined most convincingly. The performance was perfect in phrasing, rhythm and faithful to the music's spirit.

G. W. B.

Mehta illuminates three worlds

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, subscription concert No. 7. Conductor: Zubin Mehta; soloist: Pinchas Zukerman, violin. (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, March 6). Penderecki: De Natura Sonoris; Mozart: Violin Concerto in E-flat Major; Bruckner: Symphony No. 4.

In this concert Zubin Mehta illuminated three musical worlds: Penderecki's magic world of new sounds, which confronted the listener with uncompromising and, in terms of conventional music, even cruel sonorities; Mozart's perfect classical beauty; and in Bruckner's Symphony, the culmination of romanticism. Maestro Mehta attacked Penderecki's "De Natura Sonoris," "The Nature of Sound," rigorously and uncompromisingly. Contrasts stood out in sharp contours and sonorities clashed mercilessly. This new message of sound may have shocked a few listeners, but this is the message of our time and as such it cannot be ignored.

After the Penderecki, Mozart sounded strange and unreal, as if belonging to another medium. Yet Pinchas Zukerman's immense charm and naturalness made us adjust quickly and smoothly. He has already developed a sufficiently matured and composed style to play Mozart with great clarity of design

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Christians scored for ignorance of united Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BERKELEY, Calif. — The head of the American Institute of Holy Land Studies on Mount Zion has scored Christian spokesmen who do not realize the depth of Israel's attachment to Jerusalem. Dr. C. Douglas Young spoke during a two-day "Salute to Jerusalem" sponsored by the Christian Committee for Israel.

Dr. Young said that the Old City has been saved in "a magnificent programme of restoration and city planning," and that Christian spokesmen do not realize the achievements Jews have made in Jerusalem, bringing "security, decent living standards and freedom of access for worshippers of all religions for the first time in its entire long and bloody history."

In charge of the Christian Committee for Israel activities was Mrs. Albert G. Black of Berkeley, who said, "An un-Christian prejudice exists on the part of church people who will not recognize Israel as the rightful custodian of their ancient capital. Anyone visiting the modern city of Jerusalem in its united state under Israel must realize that it is once more a city worthy of its name. Only the Jews have shown themselves generous enough in spirit not only to guarantee access but to repair, guard, maintain, and in some cases restore many of the holy places to their original character. At no time have residents and pilgrims of all religions been as free and as safe in Jerusalem as under Jewish rule."

Other directors of the two-day "Salute to Jerusalem" activities of the Christian Committee were Cassimer Lanowick, Ken Dyal, George Wheelwright III, A. J. Boyce, H. J. Ryan and Mrs. Walter C. Lowdermilk.

Egypt rejects French appeal on students

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Egyptian Embassy in Paris on Saturday rejected an appeal from leading French intellectuals who are demanding the release of students detained in Egypt for political offences. Embassy Counsellor A.A. Sowell claimed in a letter to "Le Monde" that freedom of opinion was guaranteed by Egypt's constitution and the country had no political prisoners.

The diplomat added: "It is true that a few dozen students and other people are under arrest but this is by virtue of Egyptian laws authorizing detention in custody in the interest of criminal investigations."

The Embassy spokesman said: "Since 1967 Egypt has been living through a difficult phase of its history. The role of Egypt's friends is to help it surmount this phase. So Egypt would have hoped that its friends would have understanding toward certain measures which have been taken in order to safeguard national unity and to consolidate and prepare the home front for the major objective: the liquidation of the consequences of Zionist aggression."

Signatories of the appeal by the French intellectuals included philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, film director Jean-Luc Godard and Maoist militant Alain Geismar.

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At the Cinema

Grim, stark and boring

UN FLIC (Cinem. Jerusalem and Eshet, Tel Aviv) is the latest in the series of films in which director Jean-Pierre Melville indulges in his fascination with the relation between criminal and law officer. In Melville's eyes the policeman is simply a criminal in another guise. Alain Delon, who has played the crook in earlier Melville movies, is the tough flic (cop) in "Un Flic". The plot blurs the distinction between criminal and lawman. Delon, the cop, is having an affair with the wife of a mistress (Catherine Deneuve), of a friend (Richard Crenna) who is the leader of a gang of criminals. The gang carries out its tasks with cold precision, and Delon dispassionately beats up prisoners to obtain information.

Melville created a bleak world in which cop and crook are enmeshed in a deadly game inexorably leading to destruction. The movie, though in colour, is filmed throughout in a fluorescent blue which washes out the colour from faces, giving them a deathly pallor. Harsh tones fill the soundtrack; the smart of car engines, the jangle of telephones, the rattle of typewriters. Melville even contrives to make the click of knives and forks in a restaurant sound menacing.

Melville is no doubt a master of the cinematic art craft and he brilliantly sustains a stark and unnerving atmosphere in "Un Flic". Unfortunately he is so wrapped up in exploring what he sees as the grim relationship between policeman and criminal that he forgets to entertain. The cold methodical criminal and the brutal cop play out their set pieces without involving the cinemagoer at all. For all the fine technique one couldn't care less what goes on on the screen.

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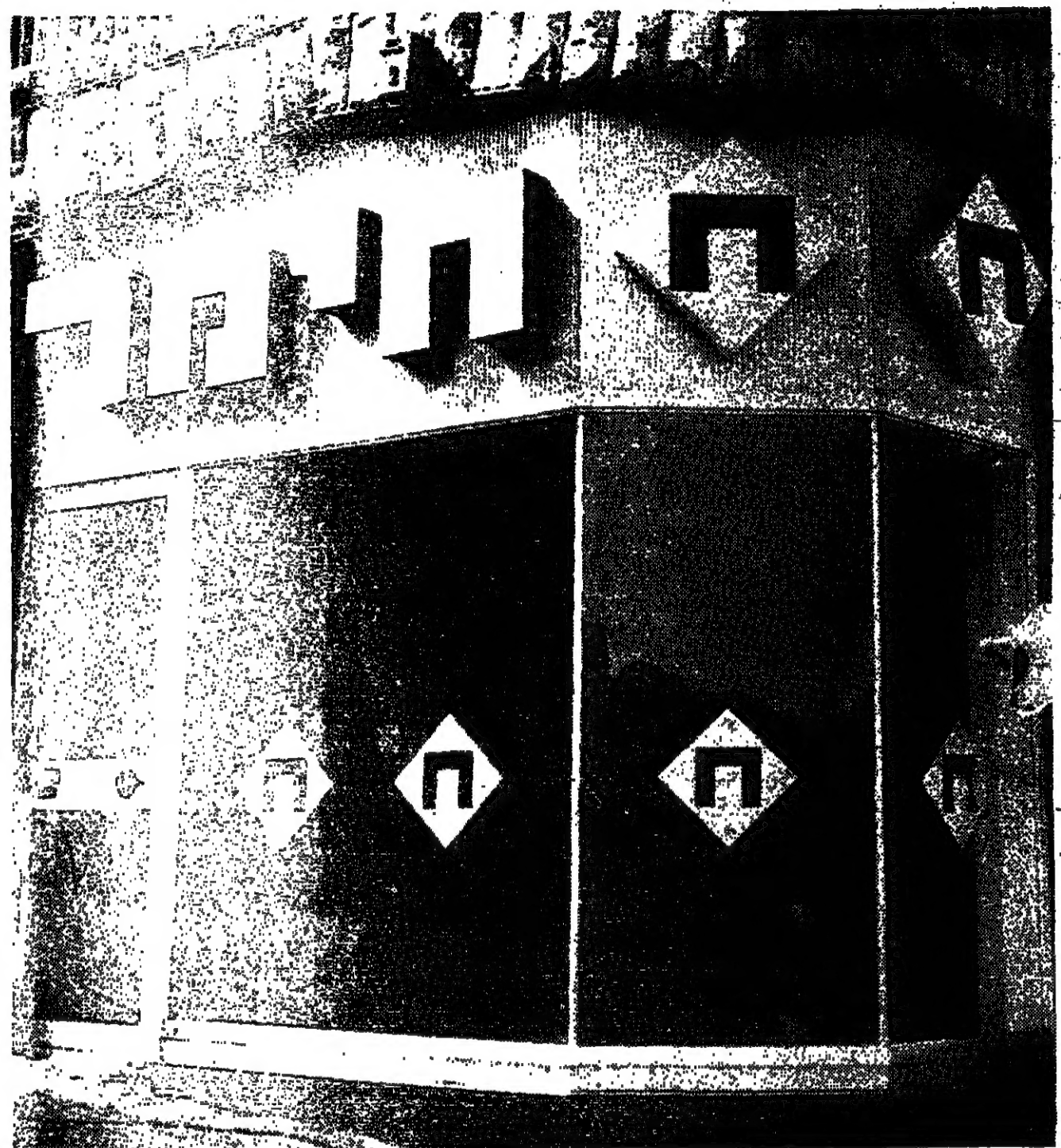
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Paint Shop, 43 Derech Yafa-Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv.

Technical Locksmiths, 5 Derech Hahagana, Tel Aviv.

Earthwork, 12 Rehov Nidonei Kahir, Ramat Gan.

Crushed Stone and Coarse Sand, 14 Rehov Sh. Ben-
Zion, Rehovot.

Kheyamar Agent, 4 Rehov Josef Dunhaus, Jerusalem.

S.K.P. Bearings, 13 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv.

Mosaic supply, P.O.B. 10037, Kviah Silcat,
Mifratz Haifa.

Industrial Diamonds, Degania A.

Technical Equipment Shop, 3 Derech Petah Tikva,
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Steels and Technical Supply, 27 Rehov Yafa-Tel
Aviv, Tel Aviv.

Electrician, P.O.B. 175, Rishon Lezion.

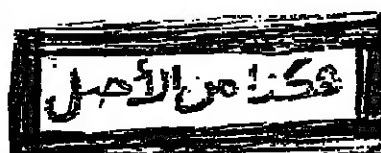
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←SDEROT STRIVES TO LIVE WELL WHILE BUILDING FOR TOMORROW

By PINNA RABINOVITZ

SDEROT'S road begins as an avenue lined with tall, closely-planted trees, sweeps past a new high school, a new library building each standing alone against the sky and flanking a wide, modern swimming pool, and ends up in a brand-new section of low, modernistic villas. A visitor to this southern development town about 16 km. south-east of Ashdod is struck by a feeling of spaciousness — the sense is of a place wide open to the future.

But if the visitor goes on and chances to stop at one of the town's cafes, his impression may be modified. For at any hour of the day, groups of Sderot's young men can be found huddled around the billiard tables at these establishments. They claim that gambling on the games is more profitable than going to work — most of Sderot's inhabitants work in one of its 34 factories at an average monthly wage, for a man, of IL550 — and they hold that life in a town of 8,000 can be a confining affair.

Rafi Biton, 20, one of the billiard "regulars," gave this analysis of the situation.

"The people here come from North Africa. They take no pleasure in learning. In other places the route is high school, army, university, profession, getting ahead. In Sderot there isn't this regular course. They have no goal in life — they don't know what will be tomorrow, what afterwards. They generally barely get through eighth grade, and after that they start working in one factory or another as unskilled workers doing standardized drudgery. Otherwise nothing. They just get together, play cards, play billiards."

"They want to be clerks, to work

at some 'job' in an office instead of a factory," says Yomatan Yifrah, chairman of the nine-member local council. "We try to convince them that there isn't an endless supply of clerical jobs, but they refuse to accept the work we offer them."

Yifrah contends that the number of such malcontents is small. But that as it may, a 1972 survey by the Housing Ministry found that 80 per cent of Sderot's young bachelors did not view the town as their future home, primarily because of its lack of economic opportunity.

It's not that there's any lack of jobs. On the contrary, Sderot's leaders acknowledge that there's a shortage of working hands; and a factory director like R. Sagay, of the computer-paper firm, Phantom Ltd., complains that the dearth of both skilled workers and unskilled workers whom he could train prevents him from expanding production as much as he'd like. What Sderot's young men miss are jobs that provide a measure of satisfaction, that offer a future of professional and financial advancement.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Sderot today may not be able to offer the widest of occupational horizons. But its leaders' concern for the quality of its citizens' life is attested to by the scope of the town's recreational activity. Over the past five years a programme of participation culture has been built up that could vie with the leisure-time diversions offered by a big city.

Sderot's population, mainly of Moroccan descent, includes an unusually large percentage of young people — 17 is the average age in the town. There are three young people's club-houses: one each for religious and non-religious teenagers and one for "problem" youths.

The latter facility originated from

a request by a group of boys, rejected by the army because of criminal or narcotics records, for a clubhouse of their own. The local council provided them with an air-raid shelter which they transformed into a discotheque. A Gadna counselor supervises the club, and recommends members he considers suitable for reconsideration by the army.

Local Council Secretary Benjamin Bar-Lev claims a measure of success in weaning youngsters from the drug habit.

In the past year, IL147,000, supplied by the council and the Histadrut, has been spent on such cultural projects as outdoor performances by entertainers "imported" from the north and weekly clubs for folk dance, painting, ceramics, photography, batik and art films. Attendance at the latter range between 25 and 50 a session.

Sderot's young people can participate in "encounter" sessions; its housewives enjoy the laundry club, slipping coffee or participating in a language lesson while machines do their work.

For those of a reflective turn of mind, there are courses in citizenship and child psychology, a weekly discussion group on the television programme *Moked*, and an "exclusive" forum (whose members are Sderot's teachers, administrators and engineers) that debates the issues of the day with leading intellectuals.

SENSE OF IDENTIFICATION

Participating in the activities can make for a heightened sense of identification with the town.

"I wouldn't be for leaving Sderot," says Albert el-Harati, 25, a clerk in the Kupat Holim. "Here it's quiet, nice. The salary isn't so high, but it's possible to supplement it. For example, I'm the coach of the basketball team. My wife and I take part in the folk dance circle and the art film club. To leave you'd need a lot of money — or a rich uncle to buy you an apartment in Tel Aviv."

Providing a wide selection of leisure-time diversions is one way of helping to keep people satisfied. But if Sderot is really to flourish, it will have to draw more families from the north and from the ranks of new olim. Council Chairman Yifrah feels that the key to Sderot's future will be its ability to offer homes to new settlers. To attract builders by reducing the cost of construction, land has been cleared, roads have been built and water, sewerage and electrical facilities set up for 150 new housing units. The infrastructure has also been laid for factories in the industrial area.

Housing in Sderot is relatively cheap and because it is a develop-

ment town, people get income-tax concessions as well. For Benjamin Bar-Lev, the council secretary, life here has an additional fringe benefit: the conspicuous consumption race that is the undoing of many a city young couple is absent.

"When I lived in the city," he says, "what with buying clothes, going dancing, eating out, I could never finish the month without asking my father for 50 or 60 pounds. But here in Sderot you don't have so many things to waste your money on. You're not pressured to serve whisky at parties. A woman doesn't have to wear a different dress every day for visiting friends."

Much of the area set aside for Sderot remains to be developed and the town is now where near being self-supporting. Out of a 1972-73 budget of IL7m, all but half a million pounds was provided by the central government. Life in Sderot still has many of the drawbacks of small-town life anywhere. But its leaders visualize today's development town as tomorrow's city of 25,000, offering its citizens opportunities of rewarding work and a better standard of living. The industrial and cultural base that now exists lends credibility to their hopes.



Room for living, a villa in Sderot.

(Rubinger)

DEMAND MONTHLY LOVE-IN

British convicts try to unionize

Should prison inmates be represented by a trade union so that they can have union rates of pay and love-in visits from their wives? FWF correspondent Robert McDonald reports on the latest moves in this direction in Britain.

By ROBERT McDONALD

LONDON (FWF). —

CONVICTS should get union rates of pay and once a month love-in visits with their wives. These are just two of the demands put forward in a "Prisoners' Charter of Rights" drafted by a British organization called Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners (Prop).

Prop describes itself as a prisoners' union. It claimed responsibility recently for simultaneous strikes and rooftop attacks at more than 30 British jails in support of its demand to be recognised by the government and prison authorities as the official bargaining agent for prisoners.

The emergence of the prisoners' union movement in Britain took officials by surprise. But the movement is far from new in Europe. The first union, the Association for the Humanization of Criminal Care, was founded in Sweden in 1967 — at a congress of ex-convicts and penal reformers romantically known as the "Parliament of Thieves." At that meeting, it was decided that traditional methods of seeking redress for prisoners' grievances — such as petitioning prison governors and lobbying government ministers — were inadequate and that only greater organization could provide a more forceful presentation of prisoners' views.

The idea of a prisoners' union was thus conceived. It called for a two-part structure — an outside association of private individuals and ex-convicts who would raise funds and mobilise public opinion, and an inside organization structured on conventional trade union lines which would elect shop stewards and liaison committees to take up prisoners' grievances with prison authorities. If complaints were not given adequate consideration, work strikes, hunger strikes and other forms of passive demonstration would be organized in protest.

The movement spread the following year to Norway with the establishment of the more prosaically named National Association for Penal Reform. Unions have since emerged in Denmark, Holland, Italy, Australia and California.

The Swedish and Norwegian unions are the strongest — with 6,000 and 2,000 outside members respectively. They claim to speak for about half their countries' prison populations. The French union is largely a clandestine movement and is bound by prison authorities; whereas, in Italy, when prisoners staged a strike and wardens tried to starve them into submission, sympathetic people living in neighbouring houses threw bread and fruit over the prison walls.

PRISONER SUPPORT
Prop, founded in May of last year, has fewer than 500 outside members but seems to have fired the imagination of large numbers of prisoners inside. If participation in this recent round of strikes was any indication, some estimates have put its support as high as a quarter of Britain's 40,000 prison population.

Basically the very concept of a prisoners' union seems a contradiction

in terms. While most prison systems aspire to rehabilitation, the underlying motivation of imprisonment is punishment of the criminal by deprivation of his social, civil and political liberties. And yet in their charter of rights the British prisoners' union demand among other things:

- human visiting facilities, including the ability to exercise conjugal right;
- the right to vote in national and local government elections;
- the right of trade union membership and full union scale wage rates for all prison work;
- the right to institute legal proceedings against prison officers without government permission, and the right to retain independent counsel for such prosecutions;
- the right to demand independent inspections of prison conditions including hygiene, food, working conditions, living accommodation and leisure facilities.

The union leaders claim there is international legal justification for their demands in the U.N. Charter of Human Rights which reserves 14 rights specifically for prisoners. But, more immediately, they argue that their proposed reforms are simply humanitarian measures which would help inmates maintain their sense of dignity.

Conjugal visits, for example, would save many homes, according to Dick Pooley, the 44-year-old ex-safecracker who is now the national organizer of Prop. "It's a known fact that most marriages break up when a man goes to prison," says Pooley whose wife divorced him during one of his seven prison terms totalling 20 years. "When the prisoner comes out he has no home, nowhere to go, and this puts him back on the downward path into crime."

Equally, Pooley says, if prisoners were paid union wage rates for prison work they could support their own families rather than having to watch them eke out an existence on welfare. "Prisoners want a chance to help themselves in their own rehabilitation," he says. "They don't want charity. They just want help."

Fred Castelli, General Secretary of the British Prison Officers' Association, contests this view. He says only a minority of prisoners would be prepared to co-operate in tied labour schemes or would have the skills to be able to do so. In any event, he says, there is just not enough work available outside prisons which could be used outside prisons to provide convicts with a 40-hour week. Inmates, therefore, continue to punch vehicle licence plates and sew mailbags at a prison wage rate of a mere 50 pence (IL5) per week.

ABNORMAL EXPERIENCE

Imprisonment, the unions argue, is illogical. A man considered socially maladjusted in the first place is not going to be helped by being kept in a vacuum for a number of years. If anything, the prison experience will have made him increasingly abnormal.

The objective of the union movement is to see prisons replaced by "organic" community schemes in which convicts would be socially rehabilitated within the community at large. The unions hope to change attitudes towards the criminal to such a degree that he will be seen simply as another member of the community who needs help in the same way, for example, that the unemployed individual needs job retraining.

Perhaps the biggest problem the unions have faced to date has been how to go about getting formal recognition by governments and prison authorities.

In Britain, the Home Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr, adamantly refuses recognition to Prop. "I can see no purpose in exchanging views with a body which seeks to achieve its aims by fomenting disorders in prisons," he has said.

This, of course, strikes at the heart of the unions' second major problem, namely how do inmates make their grievances known. The unions say that work stoppages and hunger strikes are legitimate means of industrial action. Prison administrators and the public at large tend to question the motivation of such tactics.

Uniform retirement age for both sexes asked

FORMER Labour Party M.K. Shulamit Aloni Saturday called for equalization of retirement ages for men and women, describing the present difference as "sex discrimination."

Mrs. Aloni, speaking to 300 women party activists meeting on women's rights at Beit Berl, decried the present system of having men retire at 65 and women at 60. This was a remnant of old-fashioned ideas that men were strong and women inferior, she said, adding "who says that women are weaker than men?" Retirement ages should be set according to profession, and should be the same for men and women doing the same jobs, she declared.

Mrs. Aloni also complained that Israeli women were themselves partners to "brain-washing" about women's place. Furthermore, radio advertising in the country was

attempting to prove to women that their place was in the kitchen, she said.

Another participant in the discussion called for an end to use of the Hebrew word for husband ("ba'al" — "master"), as it allegedly implies that wives are their husbands' property.

The session's moderator, Labour women's leader Dvora Netzer, said Israel's women were demanding a change in their status as a right, not as a favour. "We are demanding recognition, precisely because of the great achievements women have made in Israel," she said, noting that women judges were passing sentence on male defendants and a woman is now the legal trustee for her children and property in the event of her husband's death. But religion often causes difficulties in matters of personal status, she added. (Hfm)

After first or fourteenth baby, J'lem has a new place to rest

By KENNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

JERUSALEM woman who recently gave birth to her 14th child had an entirely different experience this time. Instead of going after the standard three or four day hospital stay, she and her son went for a 10-day rest at Sender Ehrman Convalescent for Mothers and Babies, which opened in Jerusalem's Bayit a quarter three weeks ago. The home is already running at full capacity.

course, the home also accommodates mothers with their first or baby. It's just that the Mesirim mother of 14 was there, this reporter called. She had stayed for a 10-day stay, but this was the first time she had an opportunity for such a rest, and neighbours collected IL75 to pay for another day.

The home was set up by the Lepletot Orphanage in Jerusalem, as a direct result of its experience with its wards (330 at all). In continuing care even its girls married, the orphanage would send many young mo-

thers for a rest to a small home in East Brak. Dr. Solomon Pappas, one of its directors, told *The Jerusalem Post*. As far as he knows there is only one other such institution in the country, in Zehala, he said.

Some time ago Bayit Lepletot approached one of its supporters, New York diamond dealer Sender Ehrman, with its idea for a convalescent home, and he donated IL400,000 for the purchase of a building.

A 17-room house with a garden was bought from retired Jerusalemite Shlomo Sofer. He had built the house over 30 years ago in the then sparsely settled Bayit Vegan quarter, while he served in the mandatory government police force. Mr. Sofer generously stuck to the IL400,000 price he had earlier asked for the orphanage, although by the time a donor had been found, the property was worth much more.

After IL450,000 was spent on renovations, the home was provided with 20 beds, and there are plans to add another six. Two or three women share a room. There is a dining and sitting room, and in summer the garden will be a big

asset. But, of course, the spotless baby room is the most important in the building.

Only one morning since the home opened in February has the nursery been short of its full complement of sleeping or waiting babies. A mother had arrived without her baby, which had to remain in hospital because of jaundice. But it was not two hours before the empty cot was filled by a mother who arrived with twins.

Registered nurses are on 24-hour duty and a gynaecologist (from Shaare Zedek Hospital) and a paediatrician (from Bikur Holim) are on daily call. The nurses' main work is looking after the babies.

One of them is Ruth Averbuch, née Alexandrovich, who came to Israel last October after serving a one-year jail sentence in Russia for "Zionist activities." Ruth, who refused to leave Russia until her fiancée, Yeshayahu, also got his exit permit, worked hard after her arrival here to draw attention to the plight of her fellow prisoners, which included Sylvia Zaimanov, sentenced to 10 years in the Leningrad airplane hijack trial.

After the notoriety of her first months in the country (her wedding in Tel Aviv was attended by Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan), Ruth now only wants to settle into a normal Israeli life, working in her profession. (The head nurse at the home says that Ruth is doing extremely well.)

The Sender Ehrman convalescent home is not a paying proposition — and was not meant to be. It is supported by public contributions. It charges between IL25 and IL50 a day, with 80 per cent of its guests paying the lower rate so far. Dr. Pappas estimates that the actual cost is IL70-IL80 a day. Women stay between five and 10 days. Visiting hours are three times a day. Between meals and nursing times women devote themselves full-time to the one thing they have come for — a complete rest.

The home's attending gynaecologist, Dr. Gimpel Weintraub, describes the home as "a real blessing for mothers. They don't want the King David Hotel," he commented, "just reasonable care and the company of other women in the same situation," he added.

umpectomies' still in doubt

SAN DIEGO (AP). —

BRITISH surgeon reported here last week that "lumpectomies" such as a cancerous lump in a woman's breast is removed, remain approved method despite hundreds of such operations which his colleagues performed.

A restricted operation has yet proved to have a place in treatment of early disease," said Chu L. Hayward, director of breast Unit at Guy's Hospital, London.

and his colleagues have conducted surgery on 500 women, with breast cancer, Hayward said, half of them the radical mastectomy and half the local operation plus radiotherapy.

results indicate, he said, for patients who have palpable lumps in the lymph nodes the operation is still best. In its with restricted local dis-

any difference in survival rates or the incidence of distant metastasis (spreading)."

He denied claims made by several U.S. surgeons in recent years that the simple operation is as effective as radical mastectomy. — "the removal of the breast, lymph nodes under the arm and muscle tissue beneath the breast bone. In a speech Hayward conceded the latter is a "mutilating" procedure. "It's a lot for a woman to undergo," he said. "It's an assault on their femininity."

But doctors have falsely quoted him as endorsing lumpectomy, misinterpreting their findings, he said in an interview. He said his group have tested the lesser "restricted" operations for more than 10 years.

Hayward spoke at the 15th annual conference on detection and treatment of early breast cancer, held last week in San Diego.

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'Sabbath law' causes headache

Mrs. Meir's triumphant return

THERE can be no doubt that with her successful visit in the United States, Prime Minister Golda Meir has reached the peak of her power and prestige.

Before her departure there was some uncertainty about what lay in store. Would the Nixon Administration at the beginning of its second term hold surprises or reaffirm the broad outlines of policy which had brought Jerusalem and Washington so close together? Would the Libyan airplane disaster cloud the public atmosphere of the visit, or perhaps even affect the political talks? And finally would the visit help to clear up the doubts about Mrs. Meir's personal future?

From all that has been said and written about her meetings with Mr. Nixon, it seems that Mrs. Meir received the kind of assurances about future U.S. policy and assistance for which she hoped. Her meetings, therefore, confirmed the optimistic prognosis of Mr. Rabin, who was able to conclude his tour of duty in the U.S. capital at a high point in relations between the two countries — a high point which he did so much to promote and nourish.

While Mrs. Meir's conversations with the President were not given to public view, her handling of the challenge to Israel's image presented by the Libyan plane incident was, with simplicity and force — the twin qualities which Mrs. Meir wields into such a potent combination — she presented the facts and the political truths surrounding the incident. She was not to be cowed by invidious criticism of Israel's action, nor to be propelled into a defensive explaining away a human tragedy. Whatever effect her posture had

on American public opinion, it was clear that she accurately and genuinely reflected the opinion of her people at home.

With her return, attention focuses on the remaining question, namely her stated wish to retire and the Labour Party's almost desperate entreaties that she remain.

Few doubt that she will in the end abide by the party's will — and whatever doubts existed were dispelled for many not only by her remarks on the TV interview programme "Face the Nation," but by the manner and mood of all her American appearances.

The cruel burdens of Premier would weigh heavily on anyone. After a life-time of public service, they press heavily on Mrs. Meir whose desire to step aside is entirely natural. Moreover, she has shown less anxiety and fear about the effect on her party and the country of passing on command to a younger man than many of the younger men aspiring to command.

Since the Labour Alignment, like the other parties, is already gearing itself for the elections in October, Mrs. Meir's final decision will probably become known in the next several weeks. The present uncertainty, even though qualified inside Labour by the general feeling that Mrs. Meir will continue, has nevertheless served to stir the ever-bubbling party cauldron.

Mrs. Meir, having clarified the important question of the course of our relations with the U.S., must now clarify the issue of leadership at home. She is in the unique position of knowing that whatever she ultimately decides will be beyond challenge.

Asia after the big brothers go home

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

SINGAPORE (Otns) —

THE small peoples of South-East Asia are inured to the eyestrain provoked by following the unpredictable changes that had taken place since the Far East first became the battleground for a straight fight between Marxist and anti-Marxist. Today many live in countries in which the Japanese are taking over the economy faster than the Communists are taking over the jungles, while their governments wrestle with the diplomatic problem posed by Peking's penchant for simultaneously smiling towards their capitals and supporting revolutionary "people's wars" in their hills.

This is a new South-East Asia from which the Americans are accused of withdrawing in unseemly haste, abandoning their allies to their anachronistic anti-Communism and the mercy of Peking and Hanoi, while paradoxically the Chinese discreetly encourage a continued if diminished U.S. presence in order to dampen the ambitions of others.

For as American and Chinese arch-enemies draw closer together, rivalry between Communist Powers sharpens. The Russians fear that their influence on Hanoi will be submerged beneath a flood of reconstruction aid from Washington and Peking. On their side, the Chinese need the Americans not only to counter-balance the Russians, but to dissuade their "young brothers" in North Vietnam, today the strongest military power in the subcontinent, from cherishing dreams of regional hegemony on China's sensitive border.

Beneath the surface spindrift of conventional Communist propaganda, therefore, secret policies have often altered course, so that when Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore told the British in December that he would be "seriously alarmed" if U.S. air bases in Thailand were closed down, he may have vexed Bangkok and Hanoi, but not necessarily Peking.

Regional pacts

In these circumstances the old anti-Communist regional pacts must be cannibalized if they are not to become obsolete. Pakistan has withdrawn from the once seven-strong South-East Asia Treaty Organization (Seato). France is no more than a sleeping partner, and Australia and New Zealand may well defect in their turn as they swing with the new current of compromise. Seato is no longer a device for legalizing massive American military intervention in the area, but a pact to fight local counter-insurgency with civic action projects, providing funds for building village schools and digging irrigation ditches.

In the hawkish nine-nation Asian and Pacific Council (Aspac), whose right-markers have been South Korea, South



Vietnam and Taiwan, the presence of Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalists has the Japanese and Malaysians fidgeting with embarrassment today, and there has been talk of inviting Peking to join. Although the collective thoughts of Aspac have also turned towards such mild matters as technological cooperation and food research, it looks as if the scheduled eighth Ministerial meeting of the Council may not take place in Bangkok this year — or any other year, for that matter.

Meanwhile, the formidable British military presence in Malaysia and Singapore, which included 50,000 men and some 70 naval units in the mid-'sixties, has shrunk to Anzok, a miniforce fewer than 7,000-strong contributed after much haggling by Britain, Australia and New Zealand to the joint Five-Power Commonwealth defence of the two Asian partners. And now, it

appears, Premier Gough Whitlam will withdraw his 1,500-odd Australian ground troops by early 1974, the New Zealanders can be expected to pull out their battalion thereafter, and whether it will then be seriously suggested that the British contingent of one battalion group should still stay here remains to be seen.

Thin cease-fire

That was the problem-picture Asian politicians were studying when the Vietnam cease-fire proved paper-thin at the beginning of this month. In the past few months it has evoked sound pragmatic thinking from those who believe in action, and much inflated prose from those who believe in talk.

It is not difficult to pick out the realists. The Singaporeans and Malaysians have not taken fright at the prospect

that the Australian soldiery may have left these parts by the end of the next 12 months. Lee Kuan Yew sees the Five-Power Commonwealth Defence Agreement only as a "back-stop" for an American military presence in Thailand, for inevitably his ambition is to keep as many frontiers as possible between his pint-size island republic and the North Vietnamese — and the native Communist insurgents — and the Chinese Communist support. Shastri's Foreign Minister, does not expect the Commonwealth alliance to collapse just because the Australian ground forces are withdrawn. The physical presence of the troops is no more than a token of Canberra's commitment to defend these shores, and in any case Anzok serves a limited tactical purpose, for its units can be thrown into action (after due consultation) only against an external invader — not against the one real threat to Malaysia and Singapore, armed Communist guerrillas within.

Fills a vacuum

But the arrangement does fill a vacuum, and so prevents these territories from becoming the hapless victims of an international power struggle. Rajaratnam has pointed out. Not even in Peking or Moscow, therefore, has anyone voiced strong objections to the agreement. Nor does the vast neighbouring republic of Indonesia frown on "foreign bases," provided they are small nations in it, significant in terms of regional cooperation, for Indonesia is the largest country in ASEAN, the Association of South-East Nations, whose other four members are Singapore and Malaysia (with Commonwealth bases on their soil), and Thailand and the Philippines (with American bases on their soil).

Chou En-lai nevertheless asked at the end of January how the members of ASEAN could practice non-alignment while providing Anglo-Saxons with military facilities. The Chinese Premier seemed to have a point, for last year the members of ASEAN issued a joint declaration supporting the Malaysian proposal that South-East Asia should be a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

But to be effective, neutralization of the subcontinent first requires the agreement of all the other small nations in it, including North Vietnam and a guarantee from the greater Powers. Even the Malaysians, the least sceptical about the feasibility of the project, are canny enough to stipulate that the foreign bases and the Five-Power Defence Agreement should be phased out only as neutralization is successfully phased in. Chou En-lai, who never insults the intelligence of other men, was undoubtedly talking with his tongue in his cheek. It would not be for the first time.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Terrorism in Gaza

Davar (Hiladut) writes: "While elimination of the terrorist headquarters in Gaza was an impressive achievement for the Israel Defence Forces, it does not assure an end to terrorist attempts. However, Israel's security authorities have provided an object lesson — namely, that both investigators and implementers of terrorism can also be uncovered in other places, where the terrorist movement has become a local and international disease."

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes: "Recent events in the Strip testify that, however extensive they may be, the peace and calm there are no more than a passing phase — for all that now, following elimination of the terrorist cell, the area will be entering a new period of calm. Until a political solution is found for the Palestinian issue, the prospect of wholly eliminating terrorism is extremely dim. Meanwhile, calm in the Gaza Strip can

be secured by economic activity and development, as well as by hunting the remnants of the terrorists."

Omer (Hiladut) suggests that events in Gaza indicate the necessity for enhancing alertness, in order to prevent — or at least reduce — the ability of the terrorists to do damage.

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) considering Western and Arab reactions to the Khartoum murders, writes: "The murders have created a new situation by leading to a sharp clash of interests between the U.S. and the Arab countries. This is a direct confrontation, since the Americans demand execution of the murderers, while the Arabs obviously object to this Arab impudence towards the U.S. is based on their oil royalties, and the belief that the U.S. will be dependent on Arab oil."

FOREIGN PRESS

Resumed Salt talks

"The New York Times" writes: "The U.S. faces an exciting and unexpected opportunity in the resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) in Geneva on Monday."

"The opening round of Salt last fall was little more than a preliminary exchange of ideas, but one of those ideas propounded by the Soviet side took the Nixon Administration by surprise. The Russians suggested that a useful topic for negotiation would be an effort to control the Multiple Independently-targeted Re-entry Vehicles (MIRVs), which loom as the costly and dubious next gen-

MISSIONARIES

CATHOLICISM AND MISSIONARIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I think that the Catholic Church is also concerned about the activity of Protestant missionaries of various sects. In my thirty years as a parish priest in the Middle East, I have had ample experience of them and I feel that they are not true missionaries, but rather mercenaries who want to make profits at any price.

For example, I know some Catholic families here in Jerusalem who are regularly "visited" by three different missionaries of three different sects. These families are Catholic, baptized, and believe in Jesus Christ. One can scarcely understand why these three missionaries should insist by their continued "visits" to compel their good families to betray their Catholic faith and to adhere to their sects. Is it not the same Jesus we adore?

In Nazareth, there are no less than eight Protestant sects. They have no flock or very few adherents. The Catholic Church in Nazareth has plenty of churches, schools, hospitals, orphanages and other social welfare agencies for her members. What are these missionaries intending to do in Nazareth? To convert the Moslems? Not at all. They are trying to sow confusion and doubt among other Christians. To take advantage of the poverty of other Christians and compel them to abandon their faith by promising them "seas and mountains" (and sometimes heaven) is a crime. Undoubtedly they say that the Catholic Church does not proselytize by going from house to house and sowing confusion and doubt in the minds of other Christians. She humbly waits the movement of Divine Grace.

I am not here to suggest that the Israel Government has missionary activity, but I want to suggest to these Protestant sects that they should not be so fanatical and aggressive, but should respect the "freedom of conscience" of everyone.

FR. JOSEPH CREMONA OFM, Franciscan Priest, Jerusalem, March 6.

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Readers' letters

Immigrant privileges

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I was released from the army after three years at the end of September 1972 and I have just started to work. Now I learn that, according to the new law, I won't be able to buy anything after July 1 and, of course, it is not possible for me to buy everything before this date. If I had not gone into the Army, I would have bought everything by now. Can nothing be done for a case like mine?

AARON SOLOMON
Haifa, January 21.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I arrived in Israel in March 1972 and after a five-month period at an Absorption Centre, we have only recently rented a fully furnished flat in Haifa, on a year's lease. This would have given us sufficient time to assess our needs and buy same within our three-year tax-free period. Now, according to the report in the newspaper, we no longer have this period of time. By July we shall still be in our rented furnished flat, not having had the opportunity of assessing our requirements, let alone purchasing any goods.

On leaving our country of origin, South Africa, we were assured of a three-year tax-free period. We were also advised not to bring appliances or furniture with us because of the expense of freighting

goods and also their unsuitability to Israel.
Can the Ministry of Absorption solve our problem?

(MRS.) Z. FREEMAN
Haifa, December 28, 1972

Ministry of Absorption replies: We should like to assure Mr. Solomon and Mrs. Freeman that they will have not forfeited any of their immigrant privileges. As of July 1, 1973, and during the whole period during which he is entitled to these privileges a new immigrant will be able to import from the country where he was living for at least one year prior to arrival in Israel the following household equipment: an electric refrigerator, deep freezer, air-conditioner, washing machine, laundry dryer, cooking stove and oven, radiator, electric fan, mixer, iron, radio and loudspeaker, TV, vacuum cleaner, stereo, bicycle, furniture, carpets, bed and table linen and curtains. If he does not import these articles, he has the possibility, during the privilege period, of buying locally made products without purchase tax (except for laundry dryer, bed and table linen and curtains). Household goods not mentioned above may be imported from any country even after the designated date.

PNINA PARNES
Assistant to Spokesman

ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS

ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Susan Heimann (whose letter entitled "Communicating with computers" appeared in your issue of February 27) has apparently not managed to study the suggested new English syllabus for secondary schools nor troubled to read Philip Gillon's article with the attention it warrants.

In the first place, the new syllabus lays down as set texts a large number of plays, short stories, poems and essays as well as articles on scientific and technological subjects. Susan Heimann apparently equates literature with Shakespeare. The English Syllabus Committee is headed by Professor Daniel Fineman and among its members are other English literary scholars such as Professor Murray Roston, Professor Alice Shalvi and Dr. Mindar Amir.

Secondly, the textbook "English is Fun" (written for the slower learner in Grade 7, i.e. aged 12-13) will most certainly achieve its object if these pupils get to like English. Does Susan Heimann feel that learning should not be enjoyable?

However, what is astounding about her letter is the arrogant assumption that only through the study and use of a foreign language, in this case English, will Israeli pupils acquire some culture, and that the dropping of Shakespeare from the English matriculation syllabus will have some unspecified dire effects on Israeli education. The school day is largely spent in studying various subjects via Hebrew (including the translations of great works of foreign literature such as Shakespeare) and most of the cultural values gained by the pupils will be via Hebrew, their mother-tongue. This is such an elementary point, taken for granted all over the world, that Susan Heimann's indignation is incomprehensible — unless she assumes that English is the language of instruction in Israeli schools and the centre of the curriculum. Are we all illiterate and uncivilized unless we study Shakespeare in the original?

AMNON DANENBERG
Spokesman, Ministry of Education and Culture
Jerusalem, March 5.

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